The Weather
Today—Partly cloudy, warmer in the afternoon, with brief showers likely in the evening. Yesterday—High, 83; low, 65.

The Washington Post

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Taxes Must Be Kept High, Truman Warns

Reds Forced Germans To Deliver U. S. Secrets

Charges Directed by Army Against the 2 Russian Soldiers Recently Released

Frankfurt, Germany, Aug. 3 (AP).—The United States Army announced tonight two of the three Russian soldiers recently released by United States authorities in Berlin had forced German employes of the army to deliver secret American documents and had engaged in "clandestine activities" in the United States sector.

At the same time in eBrlin, the three Red soldiers charged they were "treated like criminals" during their detention in the American zone, and that the Americans attempted to force one of them "to betray his country and become an American citizen."

Were Civilian Clothes

Brig. Gen. Edwin L. Sibert, chief of United States Intelligence in Europe, said the two officers, Lieuts. Sedov and Schulkin, were wearing civilian colthing when they and their driver, Private Kuzenetsov, were arrested in the American sector of Berlin.

An intelligence officer said he believed the Russians "had tried to get informatoin regarding the disposition of American troops and the organization of units."

It was understood the Russians had been picked up a sa result of a tip from a German fraulein. The German girl reportedly was working for the Army's intelligence division and gave the officers information that resulted in the arrest of the three Russians.

Sibert said these were the charges:

"Engaging in clandestine activities in the United States sector of Berlin.

"Forcing German employes of the United States Army to deliver classified documents and information about the United States Army and its policies.

"Possessing inadequate documents authorizing their stay in the United States sector of Berlin."

The driver was held for "acting as an accessory to the illegal activities of Sedov and Schulkin."

Officers Released July 17

The three officers were released July 17 by United States authorities, apparently in exchange for the release of an American couple held in the Russian zone, Warrant Officer and Mrs. Samuel L. Harrison of San Antonio, Tex.

The "allegations that United States authorities tried to enlist Lieutenant Sedov and Lieutenant Schulkin fro service against the Red army and the USSR are in-

See RUSSIANS, Page 2, Column 4.

Big 4 Ignore Small Nations, Spaak Charges

Paris, Aug. 3 (AP).—Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium assailed the Big Four today for ignoring the smaller nations in preparing Europe's peace and for asking the smaller powers for recommendations only after severely handicapping them.

The outburst from the president of the United Nations General Assembly highlighted the day's proceedings in the peace conference.

In another phase of the battle between the big and small powers, the Big Four won out by a vote of 12 to 8 when the all-powerful rules committee approved a decision to rotate the conference chairmanship.

Meanwhile, Greece demanded slices of Bulgarian and Albanian territory and served notice she expected reparations from Italy and other invaders.

Big Powers Accused

Spaak said:

"The great powers meet together among themselves. They prepare treaties without consulting us; they attempt to impose upon us rules of voting which, in practice, prevent us from securing acceptance for our points of view; they place us before the painful dilemna of accepting—sometimes against our own judgment—what they have drawn up or else destroying an agreement that has been achieved only with difficulty, and then, finally, having thus handi-

See CONFER, Page 2, Column 6.

Bridge Championship Will Commence Today

New York, Aug. 3 (U.P.).—Ranking bridge players of the United States and Canada will begin eight days of tournament play here tomorrow. The world championships, sponsored each summer by the American Contract Bridge League, will end on August 11.

Auto Overturned in Collision With Truck

Photo by Henry Marschalk

This was the scene at 4th and Oglethorpe sts. nw., yesterday after an auto and truck collided at the intersection. A woman, riding in the car with her son, was killed when the auto overturned

Woman Killed In Car Driven By Her Son, 18

Automobile Collides With Delivery Truck; Death Is Year's 37th

D. C. Traffice deaths this year. 37
Traffic deaths this date last year 50
Total traffic deahts last year . . . 96

A 44-year-old widow was killed here yesterday when the automobile driven by her son collided with a delivery truck at the intersection of Oglethorpe and 4th sts. nw., and overturned against a tree.

It marked the second fatal accident in two consecutive days involving 18-year-old drivers. The driver of the auto which skidded into the Arlington bus that plunged over Memorial Bridge was the other youth involved in a fatal accident.

The latest victim, killed instantly, is Mrs. Hannah L. Lemelman of 600 Roxboro pl. nw., whose body was removed from the opened door of the overturned sedan. Her son, Mark, 18, driver, was treated at the scene for cuts on the forehead and right knee, but was not hospitalized.

In other traffic accidents yesterday three other persons were injured, two seriously.

Car Is Overturned

In the Lemelman accident, their fourIdoor sedan was struck on the left side between frnot and rear doors by a dry-cleaning delivery truck owned by Jacob Zulin, 6315 13th st. nw., and operated by Robert L. Bank of 1212 48th st. nw.

The death car overturned on its top and rolled up against a tree on the southwest corner of the intersection, its forward part protruding across 4th st. Mrs. Lemelman was pronounced dead by a neighborhood physician, Dr. Millard F. Ottman, 401 Kennedy st. nw., who was summoned to the scene.

First Precinct police charged Lemelman with failure to give full-time attention to driving and Banks with failure to yield the right of way to Lemelman's car.

Accident investigators said Lemelman was proceeding south on 4th st. at noon yesterday when his car was struck by the truck, approaching west on Oglethorpe st. The impact flung open the right front door, an aid to freeing the body of Mrs. Lemelman.

The woman's husband, Max, died a year and a half ago of a heart attack. A daughter, Ruth, 16, stu-

See TRAFFIC, Page 2, Column 5.

Dewey Won't Intervene

Albany, Aug. 3 (U.P.).—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey refused today to reopen the case of a Nassau County policeman who shot and killed two Negro brothers last February after a disturbance in a Freeport, Long Island, restaurant. No evidence of prejudice or illegal proceedings was found.

Axtell vs. Slaughter

President Flies to Missouri For Showdown in Primary

Kentucky Reports Vote Cast There Far Below Normal

BULLETIN

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 3 (AP).—Reports from 74 out of 4054 voting precincts in today's Kentucky primary election gave Philip P. Ardery of Frankfort 2823 votes to 2513 for John Young Brown of Lexington in their race for Democratic nomination to the United States Senate.

Seven other candidates trailed in the same number of precincts, reported from the populous sections of Louisville, Lexington and Newport.

In 13 precincts from the same three cities, Circuit Judge John Sherman Cooper of Somerset led his only opponent in the Republican senatorial primary, Reuben Conklin Douglas of Williamsburg, 299 to 26 votes.

Louisville, Aug. 3 (AP).—Statewide reports indicated the smallest number of Kentuckians in many years took part in this "border line" State's primaries today to choose Democratic and Republican lineups for the November congressional races.

From none of Kentucky's 120 counties came a report of balloting greater than half of "normal" and in some places observers termed the vote the lightest in two decades.

The polls closed at 4 p. m., local time. Most of Kentucky is in the Central Standard Time belt with the northeastern fringe in the Eastern Standard Time zone. State law provides for the count of ballots in county seats to begin at 5 p. m. or later and to be halted at midnight. Votes not counted up to that time will be tabulated Monday. The State contains 4054 precincts.

Stanfill Not in Race

Chief interest centered on the nine-man contest for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate. This was the largest field in the Blue Grass State's modern political history. Incumbent Senator William A. Stanfill, State Republican committee chairman, serving by appointment, didn't seek the nomination. The competition is to fill the unexpired two years of the term of A. B. Chandler, Versailles Democrat, who resigned to become baseball commissioner.

Seeking the Democratic senatorial nomination were Philip P. Ardery, Frankfort; John Young Brown, Lexington; James L. Delk, Hopkinsville; Blakey Helm, Louisville; Tom Logan, Madisonville; George T. Smith, Beattyville; Henry Clay Stephens, jr., Cliff; John

See KENTUCKY, Page 2, Col. 7.

Local Politicians And Gamblers Wary In Predicting Result

By Edward T. Folliard
Post Reporter

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 3.—President Truman flew home to Missouri today in the role of an "Organization Democrat."

He came home to stake the prestige of his high office in a red-hot local political battle which his friends in Kansas City would rather he had ignored. It is just one of 435 contests for seats in the national House of Representatives. As a result of Mr. Truman's intervention in this one, however, it has been magnified into a celebrated test case, which has drawn political reporters from all parts of the United States.

The prize is the House seat of Missouri's Fifth Congressional District.

Three Candidates for Post

There are three candidates for the Democratic nomination.

Representative Roger C. Slaughter, 41-yearf-old incumbent, now serving his second term, as a member of the House Rules Committee, opposed the FEPC bill and other Administration measures. Consequently President Truman has called for his defeat.

Enos A. Axtell, 36, a former Navy lieutenant and former neighbor of President Truman. He was picked for the race against Slaughter by J. Vivian Truman, the President's brother, who is Kansas City manager of the Fed-

See TRUMAN, Page 2, Column 3.

CWS Name Changed To Chemical Corps

By the Associated Press

President Truman signed into law yesterday a measure changing the name of the Chemical Warfare Service to the Chemical Corps.

Nats Beaten By Wrights' Home Run

Grove Hurls 3-Hit Game for Chisox; Five Double Plays Spoil Griff Chances

By Shirley Povich
Post Reporter

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The Nats played errorless ball this afternoon but fell victim to a slight error they made six years ago when they traded Taft Wright to the White Sox. Mr. Wright knocked the ball out of the lot in the fourth inning to deliver a 1-0 victory to the White Sox.

Until the seventh inning, the Nats didn't have a hit of any kind for themselves, and the 5500 Comiskey Park fans were conjuring notions of a no-hit game by Pitcher Orval Grove. Then Joe Grace singled, but small good it did the Nats.

Eventually, Grove ended up with a three-hit game in his duel with Ray Scarborough. It was a somewhat surprising performance for the tall, curve-balling righthander of the White Sox, who until today was wallowing in his sad history of four wins and nine defeats this season.

The only item in which the Nats excelled the White Sox today was hitting into double plays. They banged into five of 'em, one short of the record, and on each of the five occasions during the game when a Washington player reached base, the next guy rapped into a double play. The upshot was that not a Washington athlete was left on base this afternoon.

Scarborough yielded eight hits to the White Sox but Wright's homer was the crusher. The Nats didn't come close to scoring a run off Grove. They got to first base against him, but no farther. The chunky Wright whaled his homer over the scoreboard into the right center seats at the outset of the fourth inning.

In each of the last three innings, the Nats led off with a hit against Grove, but couldn't stir up anything that looked like a run. Each inning had the same pattern. A Washington hit, a Chicago double play, and an infield out.

Grace's blow, starting off the seventh, was a sharp single to left that knocked all not-hit notions out of Grove's head, but he wasn't in trouble for long. Buddy Lewis immediately grounded to Michaels for a double play.

Came a Double

Mickey Vernon opened the eighth with another single to center and proof! Spence hit into a double play.

Gil Coan batted for Hitchcock in the ninth and opened with a single to right. Jake Early fouled off two tries to bunt and then bounded to Grove for a double play.

Back in the second inning, Spence reached first on Michaels' fumble and Travis hit into a dou-

See NATS, Page 6, Column 5.

Legionnaires on Parade . . .

Post Staff Photo

COLOR BEARERS—The Colors pass as the parade of the District Department of the American Legion swings past the reviewing stand yesterday at 10th and Constitution ave. The march climaxed the group's three-day convention

Still Hopes To Balance U. S. Budget This Year

Spending Cuts, Levies Are Called Means of Averting 'Boom and Bust'

(Budget Text on Page 3)

By Dillard Stokes
Post Reporter

President Truman called on Congress last night to keep taxes high to head off a "boom and bust" era like the one after the last war.

Mr. Truman said he was using all his power to cut down Government spending and that he still hoped to balance the budget this year. At any rate, he said, he looked for a deficit of less than two billion dollars.

That was over $14.50 for every man, woman and child in the country, but it was a huge drop from the 4½ billion-dollar deficit forecast last January.

This outlook was based on a national income of 165 billion dollars this year—more than $1100 for every person in the country. That is twice the average income in 1940.

The outlook for Government spending was based on an average price jump of 1 per cent a month.

Recalls Previous Warning

Mr. Truman gave his new inflation warning in a review of the budget for the fiscal year 1947—the time from July 1 this year to June 30 next year. He told Congress last January that "inflation is our greatest domestic problem."

"That is as true now as it was six months ago," Mr. Truman said last night, and added:

"The traditional forces of private enterprise and self-reliance are at work in transforming a war economy into a peace economy. It is our duty to prevent this transformation from degenerating into a speculative boom and subsequent collapse such as we had after the last war. Budgetary policy has a great responsibility in that respect. Its responsibility increases as direct controls are lifted."

Outlays Have Dropped

Mr. Truman said he had ordered drastic action to meet the threat. from the war peak of 100 billion a year to 41.5 billion dollars in fiscal 1947, and Mr. Truman hopes he can force them down another two billion dollars. But the Government's income shows a drop of less than seven billion—from the war peak of 46.5 billion to 39.6 billion in fiscal 1947.

Mr. Truman saw no ground for a tax cut in these figures. Rather, he said:

"In view of action the Congress has taken on price controls, I must repeat—with added emphasis—my recommendation of last January that no tax reduction be made un-

See BUDGET, Page 2, Column 2.

Kaiser Probe To Be Asked By Sen. Bridges

Airing of Wartime Rail Charges to U. S. Also to Be Urged

The Senate War Investigating Committee yesterday was urged to turn its spotlight on the wartime activities of Industrialist Henry J. Kaiser and the Nation's railroads.

Senator Glen H. Taylor (D., Idaho) proposed an investigation of what he termed "excessive freight rates paid by the armed services." The airing of Kaiser activities was suggested by Senator Styles Bridges (R., N. H.).

Bidding for a place on the crowded docket of the Committee, Taylor termed the railroad rates "depredations on the National Treasury."

In a fetter, he told Chairman Mead (D., N. Y.) of the investigative body that railroad men who were officers during the war negotiated rates "with their former and future employers." He said a question exists whether "the close connection which these men enjoyed with the carriers limited their (the officers') zeal in representing the Government."

Plans Broader Surplus Probe

Taylor's proposal came shortly after Mead had informed reporters that the committee was attempting to have a fuller accounting made of the sale of American surplus property abroad.

One of three conferences which Mead sought to arrange for Monday was with Thomas B. McCabe, foreign liquidation commissioner and special assistant to the Secretary of State.

The State Department recently has been assigned the task of supervising surplus property sales overseas, and Mead said the committee wants reports made to Congress showing the amount of ma-

See PROFITS, Page 2, Column 5.

Brazil Gives to UNRRA

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 3 (U.P.).—President Eurico Gaspar Dutra issued a decree yesterday appropriating approximately 10 million dollars as Brazil's second contribution to UNRRA.

Home-Bound Congressmen Fear Recall

Rayburn Has No Word From White House But Others Express Worry

By Clair Johnson
Associated Press Staff Writer

Weary members of the Seventy-ninth Congress streamed homeward yesterday, hoping they will not be called back for a special session this fall, but fearing they may.

The sine die adjournment means the end of the Seventy-ninth, with no sessions until the Eightieth begins January 3, unless President Truman summons the lawmakers back.

House Speaker Rayburn (D., Tex.) told newsmen he had no indication from the White House that the Chief Executive will do that.

Recall Feared

But several other key legislators declared they are afraid he will. In a typical comment, Chairman Colmer (D., Miss.) of the House Economic Policy and Planning Committee said:

"I'd be willing to bet we'll be back here by November, if not before, although I hope not."

Mr. Truman said, when he signed the OPA bill, that if economic problems get out of hand he will insist on a special session.

Colmer commented that he thinks some "emergency" is likely to develop which will prompt another meeting before January.

He also stated that many members believe the Administration will insist on a special session "if by some chance the Republicans should gain control of the House" in the November elections.

Representative Hays (D., Ark.), a member of the House Banking Committee, reported he had urged President Truman this week to summon the legislators back.

Hays said that, given a few weeks'

See CONGRESS, Page 2, Column 8.

Transit Line Taken Over

Mexico City, Aug. 3 (U.P.).—The five-million-dollar Mexico City Street Car Co., owned chiefly by Canadian and Belgian interests, was taken over today by the federal district government after President Avila Camacho canceled the company's operating franchise.

Alabama Town Sees Fiery Cross After Rape Attack

Sylacauga, Ala., Aug. 3 (AP).—Police Chief J. A. Cleghorn disclosed yesterday the burning of a fiery cross in the brickyard settlement here near where a 38-year-old Sylacauga mother was raped last Sunday night.

The police chief said his office was notified of what he called "Klan activity" and upon investigation found the burned cross and a hood.

The woman, mother of a 12-year-old daughter, was raped and her escort injured by a 6-foot Negro, the police official said. She was found in nearby woods by a searching party two hours after the attack.

Gil Bogley Wins National Net Titles

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 3.—Gilbert Bogley of Washington (D. C.) Landon School won the National Boys' singles tennis championship here today.

The 15-year-old Chevy Chase, Md., resident defeated Jerry DeWitts of San Francisco, 7—5, 5—7, 6—2, for the singles crown, and then teamed with Keston Demling of San Francisco to down Jack Turpin and Julian Oates, both of Texas, 6—3, 6—4, for the doubles title.

Bogley thereby became the first representative of the Middle Atlantic States to ever win the National Boys' championship in the 30-year history of the tournament.

Eisenhower in Natal

Natal, Brazil, Aug. 3 (U.P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower arrived here tonight from Belem.

It Looks Like He'll Win

Byrd Organization Is Facing Its First Real Test in 24 Years

By Dorothea Andrews
Post Reporter

Call it what you will—organization, machine or "bossism"—the strength of the political structure which Harry Flood Byrd has built in Virginia will meet an important test on Tuesday.

It is an important test because it is the first time Senator Byrd has been faced with the out-and-out opposition of some of his own party members in a Democratic primary.

It is the first time in 24 years that there has been a tussle for the senatorial nomination in a Virginia Democratic primary, although the contests in five congressional districts for nomination to seats in the House of Representatives, which also will be settled Tuesday, are a normal part of the State primary picture. Four districts have no primary contests.

With the campaign over, except for radio speeches by both candidates tomorrow night, there are clear indications from quarters all over the Commonwealth that Senator Byrd will come out of Tuesday's primary with a comfortable majority to assure his renomination.

A heavier-than-usual primary turnout, estimated at from 150,000 to 225,000, is expected on Tuesday, based on the volume of absentee voting. Norfolk reported most of its 297 mail ballots had been returned; in Roanoke there were 357 mail ballot applications, of which approximately 230 have been returned to the City Registrar. Richmond reported 913 mail ballots, and Lynchburg's 335 mail ballots were far in excess of a "normal" primary number of 25 to 30. Danville reported 259 ballots issued there.

If the majorit for Byrd is overwhelming, it will mean that the accusations of Martin A. Hutchinson, Byrd's opponent, have fallen on deaf ears in Virginia. Hutchinson has accused Byrd of controlling the operation of the State government; of not aiding the farmers; of not giving a priority to the State's educational system.

If the margin of Byrd's victory is narrow, it will mean that Virginia is growing restless under the rule of Byrd's powerful organization.

This does not mean that Hutchinson, bluff, steely-eyed Richmond attorney, is conceding defeat at the polls Tuesday. He insists that his chances of senatorial noomination are "very good." Hutchinson believes that Virginians who supported Roosevelt will vote against Byrd; that the people of the Old Dominion are thoroughly aroused against the "Byrd machine."

But Hutchinson's nomination, judging by information gathered by political observers all over the State, just isn't in the cards.

Byrd is expected to take some districts by a 3 to 1 vote; he has

See PRIMARY, Page 2, Column 1.

3 in Critical Condition

5-Way Bus Crash Probe Begun As Man, 65, Dies of Injuries

One person was dead, three were in critical condition and 34 were still hospitalized yesterday as a result of Friday morning's Arlington Memorial Bridge bus-auto crash.

The crash, in which 44 persons were injured when their Arnold bus plunged over the side of the bridge before the eyes of horrified witnesses, after being hit by a skidding auto, was object of a five-way investigation.

The bus line was given a clean slate, however, by the District Public Utilities Commission, and Interstate Commerce Commission spokesmen indicated they were satisfied that no safety regulations had been violated by the bus line.

First death from the crash was William Friess, 65, of 1106 N. Edgewood st., Arlington, Va., who died yesterday at 2:40 a. m. in Emergency Hospital.

Mr. Friess, chief of the docket division of the Patent Office, suffered internal injuries, shock and a fractured skull. Dr. A. Magruder MacDonald, District Coroner, whose office is investigating the accident, said an autopsy will be performed and a coroner's jury will be sworn tomorrow at 11 a. m. for an inquest.

Still listed as critical were:

Mrs. Marjorie T. Mead, 25, of

See BUS, Page 2, Column 4.

Engineer, Conductor Lose Lives

2 Trainmen Killed, Score Hurt In Long Island Railroad Crash

Port Washington, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP).—Two trainmen were killed today and more than a score of other persons were injured, none seriously, when a switch engine and a passenger train of the Long Island Railroad collided headon near New York City.

The engineer of the passenger train, Daniel Wattawa of New York City, died as two Port Washington physicians amputated one of his legs in order to extricate him from the wreckage. A conductor, identified Joseph Hulser, 62, of Rockaway Park, Queens, was riding at the engineer's left and was killed instantly.

Bayonne, N. J., Aug. 3. (U.P.).—William O'Neill, 71-year-old engineer, was blamed today by officials of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for the rear-end collision of two commuter trains which killed one person and injured 83 others.

E. L. Moore, general manager of the railroad, said "the engineer failed to control the speed of his train in accordance with signal indications." The railroad's automatic signal system was "in perfect operating condition," Moore said.

PRIMARY

From Page 1

the edge on Hutchinson all over the State. Byrd can afford to lose cities like Roanoke, always lukewarm to him, and still win over Hutchinson.

Even in Richmond, Hutchinson's home town, the prediction is that although "anything can happen," the chances are that Harry F. Byrd will at least nose out the "local boy."

Candidates for the House of Representatives in some Districts are fighting as hard for Byrd as they are for themselves—for they hope, by rolling up large Byrd majorities, to enhance their own chances of getting Byrd's support as his running mate when the convention to nominate a successor to Senator Carter Glass is held in Richmond in September.

But regardless of what Byrd's total vote is in Tuesday's primary, it will be no measure of the strength of the CIO's Political Action Committee, which has named the Virginia Senator No. 1 on its purge list.

No Real Threat Yet

This, despite Byrd's own statement that "The size of my majority will be scrutinized and analyzed throughout the Nation as a test of the PAC-CIO strength in Virginia and the South."

Charles C. Webber, Virginia PAC head, freely admits this: "We are as yet too weak to be any real threat to Byrd, and he knows that," Webber declares. He states that Byrd has pounded away at the "outside influences" of the PAC in Virginia to get the middle class and conservative Virginians to build his vote.

"Byrd has given the impression," Webber states, "that we have 70,000 votes in Virginia. But due to State restrictions on voting, such as having paid-up poll taxes for three years, and having completed registration 30 days before the primary, only about a third of our people will be able to vote next Tuesday . . . And not more than one in every four citizens in the State will be qualified to vote."

Of course, says Webber, the election may be close. "We may have a miracle here."

Not Backing Hutchinson

PAC weakened its own hand by declining to indorse the candidacy of Hutchinson. Although PAC advocates must vote for Hutchinson to vote against Byrd, the PAC won't "take any responsibility for Hutchinson's actions."

Apparently, the cries from Hutchinson's side that Byrd controls State government have Byrd supporters a little worried; worried enough, at any rate, to have brought from Gov. William M. Tuck, a Byrd advocate, this statement reecntly:

"Senator Byrd has never undertaken to influence in the slightest my official conduct and no intelligent person believes that he has, or would, control either Governor Darden or Governor Price or their predecessors. Senator Byrd has been too busy attending to his own official duties in Washington to interfere in Virginia affairs."

Of his record, Byrd declares: "I supported President Roosevelt in every war effort and have supported President Truman 100 per cent in peace moves." He defends his stand against payment of Federal subsidies by declaring: "Farmers should not be compelled to become charity wards of the Government in order to receive fair prices for their products."

"Act of Highest Courage"

Of Hutchinson, former State Senator Hunsdon Cary, one of his prime indorsers, declares: "To try to beat the acknowledged head of Virginia's political machine in a Democratic primary at the present time is an act of the highest courage" . . . Hutchinson's sole purpose in running is "to try to help in restoring free democracy in Virginia," Cary says.

Hutchinson, it is conceded, is taking his political life in his hands in runing against Byrd. With a background which includes law practice in Virginia since 1927, World War I service, a three year term as Commonwealth Secretary, a ten year term as secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a stint as chairman of the State Compensation Board, Hutchinson can only hope to make inroads in Byrd's majority. If those inroads are substantial, it will encourage others to test Byrd's strength in future years.

Byrd, the man with "a smile that can launch a thousand votes," can given Hutchinson cards and spades and still beat him on political experience: a businessman at 15, a Governor who gave Virginia a surplus instead of a deficit, a man who won the Virginia General Assembly's indorsement for President in 1932; a former State Senator, and one Virginia's representatives in the United States Senate since 1933.

Here is the line-up in Virginia's nine Congressional districts is concerned:

First District: Representative S. Otis Bland, 74, congressional oldster, is unopposed for renomination.

Second District: A close race is predicted between incumbent Representative Ralph H. Daughton and Porter Hardy, jr., who ran unsuccessfully against Daughton in a three-cornered race in '44. The approximate 5000 votes which former State Senator Vivian L. Page polled as outside man in that race may decide the issue this time. Daughton hopes to win despite last-minute reports that some support of Princess Anne County political leaders had shifted from him to Hardy because of Hardy's strong plea for the farm vote.

Third District: Representative J. Vaughan Gary, elected to Seventy-ninth Congress to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Dave E. Satterfield, jr., is opposed by Menetree Folkes, jr., World War II veteran, who lost his right leg on Iwo Jima. In a dignified, subdued campaign, Folkes, 38, is running on the basis of his legislative record (he is a former member of the Virginia House of Delegates and a lawyer; has led the ticket for the Virginia House and is known to be a vote getter) and on his veterans' interests. Gary is stressing his membership on the powerful House Appropriations Committee, pointing out it puts him in an admirable position to serve his district. A toss-up, but Folkes may have an edge.

Fourth District: Representative Patrick Henry, Drewry, who has served in the House since 1920, is unopposed for renomination.

FIFTH DISTRICT: Thomas B. Stanley and Lindsay L. Moore are competing for the seat held by Thomas G. Burch before he was named Senator Glass's interim successor. Burch, and majority of District political leaders, have pledged their support to Stanley, who has served four terms in Virginia Legislature, and was Speaker of the House for three terms. Moore, with one term in the Assembly behind him, is not expected to be able to compete with Stanley.

Sixth District: James Lindsay Almond, jr., named to succeed Clifton A. Woodrum in Congress early this year, is opposed by John M. Goldsmith, Radford attorney, who has conducted an unusual campaign, broadcasting radio skits in which housewives, veterans and workingmen have acted out his issues: free lunches for children; opposition to Almond because of his vote against the OPA. Goldsmith, former Commonwealth's attorney at Radford, is underdog in this race, but mail ballots have been heavy, which usually indicates the less favored candidate has been busy.

Seventh District—Representative A. Willis Robertson, who has served in Congress since 1932, is unopposed for renomination. But he also is a potential candidate for the senatorial nomination in the September convention. Asked recently for comments concerning "recurring reports" that he would not permit his name to go before the convention, Robertson said that after the August 6 primary he would state his position "clearly and fully."

Eighth District—House veteran Judge Howard W. Smith is opposed by three candidates, in largest congressional race in the State. But he, too, is a very strong candidate for the senatorial nomination and hopes to boost himself into position as soon as primary is over.

Ninth District—No contest on House of Representatives candidate. Representative John W. Flannagan, jr., was nominated by convention earlier this year.

BUDGET

From Page 1

til the inflationary situation has passed.

"Budgetary policies have become a major weapon to fight the kind of boom and bust which followed World War I."

Mr. Truman gave out the text of the letters he had sent the heads of Federal agencies telling them to build nothing that could be put off and to buy nothing they could do without for the time.

Specific Reductions

He called for these cuts:

Navy—650 million dollars off $5,150,000,000 the Navy now plans to spend.

Army—One billion dollars off the nine billion now planned.

Maritime Commission—60 million dollars off the 120 million now planned for new ships.

Mr. Truman said no new Federal public works will be started until October 1, and after that they will be screened before any money is allowed.

The armed forces are down to 2.7 million men, the President said, and will be down another million by June 30. Civilian employes are 700,000 less than the war peak of three million, and he expects to drop others.

Last January the President put the Government's fiscal 1947 income at 31.5 billion dollars and the spending for the year at 36 billion dollars.

Some of the Increases

Last night Mr. Truman said the expenses had gone up to 41.5 billion dollars. Here are some of the things that went up:

National defense from 14.8 billion dollars to 18.5.

The Federal payroll all along the line, although most of this cost was due to be absorbed by cuts in personnel.

Veterans pensions and benefits, from 4.4 billions to 6.2. Although the enlisted men's terminal leave will be given in bonds which will not be paid for five years the whole 2.4 billion-dollar terminal leave cost is being charged to the fiscal 1947 budget.

Housing, from nothing to 200 million dollars.

International finance—loans to Britain and the Philippine Republic, bank advances and the like—from 2.8 billions to 4.2 billions.

On the other hand, Mr. Truman last night said the Government's probale income in the fiscal year 1947 will be 39.6 billion dollars instead of the 31.5 billinos forecast in January. That brings the Government's fiscal 1947 income to seven times what it was in 1940.

That is a huge jump. For every single person in the country the Government now expects to get $57.85 more than it was looking for six months ago.

Income Taxes Important

Most of the new income came from income taxes. Mr. Truman last night said taxes on individuals would bring in 18 billion 367 million dollars, instead of the 12 billion 874 million he expected last January.

The probable taxes on corporations rose from 8 billion 192 million to 9 billion 762 million.

Excie taxes—the tax on liquor and lipstick, cigarettes and the like—will bring 7 billion, 62 million, instead of the 6 billion, 344 million that was expected.

These huge gains appeared to be due to a great dollar volume of trade, the rising prices that come with the 165 billion national income.

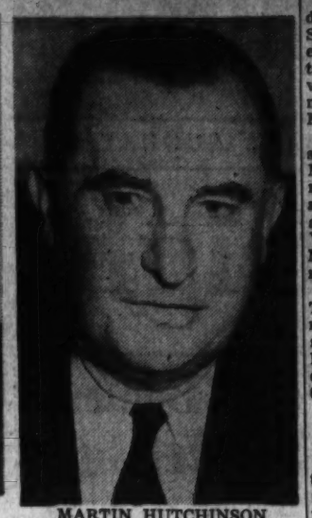
Even with the sharp rise in Government costs Mr. Truman said the defict now in sight was only 1.9 billion dollars. Since income rose in the fiirst half of this year—which was the last half of fiscal 1946—the fiscal 1946 deficit was only 21 billion dollars instead of the 29 billion that was expected.

Thus, the President said he looked for the Government's total debt t obe down to 261 billion dollars by next June 30. That's 10 billion dollars lower than was expected six months ago. And it still is $1865 for every man, woman and child in the country.

Although the Government's books will show the 1.9 billion deficit, Mr. Truman said that the Government really will take in 2.8 billion dollars more in cash than it puts out, and there will be that much of a brake on inflation. This is because several billion dollars that are paid in will be held by Government trust funds, like Social Security.

Rival Candidates . . .

SENATOR BYRD



MARTIN HUTCHINSON

TRUMAN

From Page 1

eral Housing Agency. When the chief executive, on July 18, formally indorsed him at a White House news conference, Axtell was sa surprised, he has said since, that he almost "fell over."

Jerome Walsh, 44, son of the late Frank Walsh, a famous liberal in his day. The younger Walsh, who was graduated from Georgetown Preparation School in 1921 before going on to Fordham, is an ardent New Dealer and former regional attorney for OPA, but for some reason was passed up in favor of Axtell.

Truman Defines Issue

What is the issue?

President Truman, in talking about Slaughter's opposition to his measure on Capital Hill, summed it up at his July 18 press conference.

I he's right, said Mr. Truman, I'm wrong.

The three-way primary battle, which two weeks ago looked like a runaway for Slaughter, now is called a "hoss race.' That is the politicians' way of saying that he is not sure how it is going to turn out.

Gamblers are Baffled

The Walsh people, who know that their candidate is going to wind up a poor third, said today that they thought Axtell had the edge.

However, Kansas City's professional gamblers—including a character named "Gold Tooth Maxie"—were so baffled by the situation that they refused to set any odds at the moment.

President Truman must have rereived a thorough fill-in on the situation after his arrival at Independence, 15 miles from Kansas City. As he stepped out of his car one of the first men to greet him was a stocky individual wearing a panama.

"Hello, Jim," said the President, pumping his hand.

Pendergast Crowd 'Dismayed'

This was James M. Pendergast, Democratic boss of Kansas City, a nephew of the late Tom Pendergast, who gave President Truman his start in politics. He has been put on a spot by Mr. Truman's request that he get behind Axtell.

The Pendergast crowd, according to the Kansas City Star, were dismayed when Mr. Truman gave out his explosive indorsement of Axtell.

"This isterrible," one of them was quoted as saying

"Truman has enough troubles in Washington without mixing in our little troubles out here."

"It just about ruins Axtell," another said. "It renominates Slaughter. The situation will be so bad by November it will mean that a Republican will get the office."

Truman Arrives By Plane

As related, however, the situation nov doesn't seem nearly so dismal from the standpoint of Mr. Truman, Boss Pendergast, the CIO-PAC and other elements that are behind Axtell.

President Truman, traveling in his plane the Sacred Cow, landed at Grandview, Mo., Airport today a few minutes after noon.

Mrs. Truman, in a blue print dress and a beret-type hat, was with him. Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder, started out with the party in Washington, but dropped off in St. Louis.

Margaret Truman, wearing a gingham dress, was at the airport to meet her parents, she drove with them to the Truman farm, about a mile away, where the President embraced his 93-year-old mother, Mrs. Martha Truman.

The party then motored 14 miles to Independence, where a crowd of 500 townsfolk had lined up outside the 14-room frame Truman house on North Delaware ave. This crowd had been forming all morning in the blazing heat, many of the women held a child with one hand and a parasol with the other.

BUS

From Page 1

4907 Washington blvd., Arlington, who was at Casualty with cerebral hemorrhages, multiple lacerations and a fractured right leg. She is a typist at the Naval Communications Annex.

Miss Jeanne Mosedale, 20, of 2503 North 16th st., Arlington, Navy Department employe, in Emergency with possible skull fracture.

Stanley W. Daly, 56, of 2812 North 12th st., Arlington, in Emergency with fractured vertebrae. Condition of Daly, a Navy Department attorney, had changed from serious to critical.

Meanwhile, the Friday morning crash in which the bus, out of control, tore through the granite balustrade of the bridge and fell upside down on the pavement on Underpass dr. 25 feet below, was under intensive investigation by the Metropolitan Police Accident Invetsigation Unit an dthe United States Park Police.

Fred A. Sager, chief engineer for the District PUC, said he understood that there were 49 passengers on the bus and was satisfied that no District regulations were being violated.

Unless the AIU investigation turns up new evidence the PUC contemplates no action, Sager said.

The ICC safety section, Bureau of Motor Vehicle Carriers, was understood to be preparing a report stating that the 36-passenger bus was conforming with its regulations.

Condition of the driver of the bus, **Doberi M. Hills**, 37, of 807 10th st. nw., was reported as "fair" at Emergency, where he was under treatment for head injuries.

A few beds away from Hills was the driver of the Buick automobile which swerved a split second too late from the path of the District-bound bus just 248 feet from the edge of the Lincoln Memorial Parkway.

He was **Stephen Grover**, 18, of 2900 Connecticut ave. nw., son of Preston Grover, Associated Press war correspondent. Young Grover was reported in "fairly good condition" and was under treatment for deep face lacerations.

Four other persons were reported still in serious condition. They were **Richard C. Acton**, 41 of 1520 North Kenilworth st., Arlington, suffering a possible skull fracture at Emergency; **Harold Hutchinson**, 33 of 1200 North Kensington st., Arlington, suffering possible fractured vertebra and a lacerated scalp, at Bethesda Naval Hospital; **Lieut. Comdr. Louis Caruso, jr.**, 38, of 1201 North Kenilworth st., Arlington, transferred from Emergency to Bethesda for treatment for a fractured left thigh and shock, and **Alleen Glascow**, 27 of 724 North Monroe st., Arlington, in Casulty wit hsevere face injuries.

RUSSIANS

From Page 1

correct," the Army said, referring to an interview with the two officers published today in the Soviet-controled Berliner Zeitung.

It was noted that the interview came three days after Capt. Harold Cobin and Lieut. George Wyatt, held incommunicado by the Russians for 27 years, charged in statements to the press that the Russians accused them of spying and questioned them closely.

TRAFFIC

From Page 1

dent at Calvin Coolidge High School, said her mother and brother were en route to a friend's house to borrow a suitcase for a planned vacation with the late Mr. Lemelman's brother in the Catskill Mountains.

Mark, a seaman first class, is stationed at the Navy Department. Mrs. Lemelman also leaves her mother, Mrs. Carrie Rosenberg, and two sisters, Mrs. Sarah Novick and Mrs. Esther Alpher, all of Washington, and four brothers, Meyer, Nathan, Benjamin and Elmer Rosenberg, all of Pittsburgh.

In another accident, **Mrs. Josie Tyner**, 75, of 641 Maryland ave. ne., suffered a back injury, possible skull fracture and a 2-inch skull laceration when struck by a taxicab while crossing Florida ave. at 6th st. ne., at 12:30 p. m. yesterday.

PROFITS

From Page 1

terial, the price and whether or not critical materials were involved.

Mead also plans to confer with Attorney General Tom Clark and to see officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau concerning the authority recently conferred on the committee to examine tax reports.

Topic Not Disclosed

The New York Senator did not say what he would discuss with Clark, but the Department of Justice has been examining evidence obtained by the committee to determine whether any criminal action is appropriate.

At the same time Taylor, made public a letter to James E. Webb, budget director, in which he urged "immediate action to recover the overcharges which have been paid by the United States Government to the various railroads."

He declared that the Budget Bureau had first been informed of the "overcharges" in a report made on October 20, 1945, after which it was informed by Attorney General Clark that damages could be recovered through legal action if the bureau would direct the Justice Department to institute it.

No Report to Date

"Up to the present time, however," Taylor wrote, "no such advice has been forthcoming from the Budget Bureau, in spite of the fact that more than two months have elapsed."

CONFER

From Page 1

capped us, they ask us to make them a few recommendations."

The Belgian, however, hailed as "the most important" declaration of the conference U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes' promise "to sustain those recommendations made by a two-thirds majority."

"If the other big powers are willing to accept a similar engagement, the atmosphere would suddenly clear," Spaak said.

Day's Developments

Today's activities included these developments:

1. A British spokesman, declaring that a united front was expected by the big four, expressed the opinion there would be no reopening of the Trieste settlement despite outspoken criticism by the Yugoslav Peace Delegation.

2. Britain announced she would join the United States in unqualified support of the agreed portions of all texts of treaties, but made it clear she would maintain freedom to press for her own views on those sections on which no agreement was reached.

3. In an effort to determine future British policy regarding disputed sections of the five treaty drafts, Prime Minister Attlee prepared to fly today to London for talks with his ailing foreign secretary, Ernest Bevin.

4. The Canadian delegation disclosed it would "closely question" the award of one billion dollars in reparations to Russia from Italy and would ask for a complete review of the situation.

Dmitri Manuilsky, foreign minister and chief delegate of the Ukraine delegation, was greeted with thunderous applause when he quoted Premier Stalin as saying "neither the nations nor the armies want any new war."

Russian sources here said Stalin made the statement in the last Red army day exercises.

Little Powers Beaten Down

Paris, Aug. 3 (U.P.).—The Big Four today beat down a revolt by the little powers against a rule giving the Big Five a monopoly on the chairmanship of the Peace Conference after bitter debate including a chargeby Australia's Herbert V. Evatt that Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov was trying to turn the Conference into a "rubber stamp."

Molotov opened up the squabble after Holland and New Zealand had withdrawn proposals to make French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault permanent chairman of the conference. They pulled back on Bidault after the French foreign minister made it known that he wouldn't take the chairmanship of the conference unless offered it unanimously — obviously impossible.

The Dutch suggested the delegates be allowed to elect any one of their 21 members as chairman. Brazil, Belgium and New Zealand supported the new Dutch plan while Czechoslovakia opposed it.

KENTUCKY

From Page 1

J. Thobe, Covington, and Norris Brooks Vincent, Brownsville.

Circuit Judge John Sherman Cooper, 44, of Somerset, was backed by GOP Gov. Simeon Willis' State organization in the Republican senatorial contest. Cooper was opposed by Roscoe Conklin Douglas, 54, of Williamsburg. Cooper, a World War II captain and Harvard Law School graduate, unsuccessful sought the GOP Gubernatorial nomination in 1939.

Today's camparatively small vote was attributed in part to the fact that four of Kentucky's eight incumbent Democratic congressmen won renomination without opposition.

Among them was Representative Jackson May, 71, of Prestonsburg, in the coal-producing Seventh District. The veteran chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee has been mentioned frequently in the Mead Committee's war profits investigation. Five Republicans competed for their party's to face May in November.

[May, who became so ill a week ago that he was unable to testify before the Senate War Profits Investigating Committee, has returned to his home in Prestonsburg, according to the United Press. His brother-in-law, Edward L. Allen, was quoted as saying that May was unable to leave his home to vote, and was under the care of two physicians.—Editor's note.]

Kentucky's lone Republican Representative, veteran John M. Robsion, a one-time United States Senator, ha dtwo opponents, Pleaz W. Mobley of Manchester, young ballad-singing county official of Clay County, and Charles B. Candler of Somerset.

CONGRESS

From Page 1

time, he believes his committee can complete handling of the controversial Wagner-Ellender-Taft Federal Housing bill.

Another Banking Committee member, Representative Paul Brown (D., Ga.), took issue with Hays. Brown said "there is no point coming back and trying to pass this bill in a month's time. It will take many weeks of consideration to get it in proper shape. I was willing to stay and do it, but since we did not we might as well wait and do it right next year."

Rayburn made a similar comment, although he did not refer to the housing measure by name.

The Administration has repeatedly requested this measure, which is designed to spur construction of thousands of new homes.

Hays stressed that if Congress comes back this fall it can pick up the legislation where it left off, with Senate passage already achieved. If the lawmakers wait until January the bill dies completely and will have to go through the Senate again before it can be sent to the White House.

This same situation prevails with two other major Administration bills—one to boost minimum wages from 40 to 65 cents hourly and another to unify all Federal scientific research in one agency.

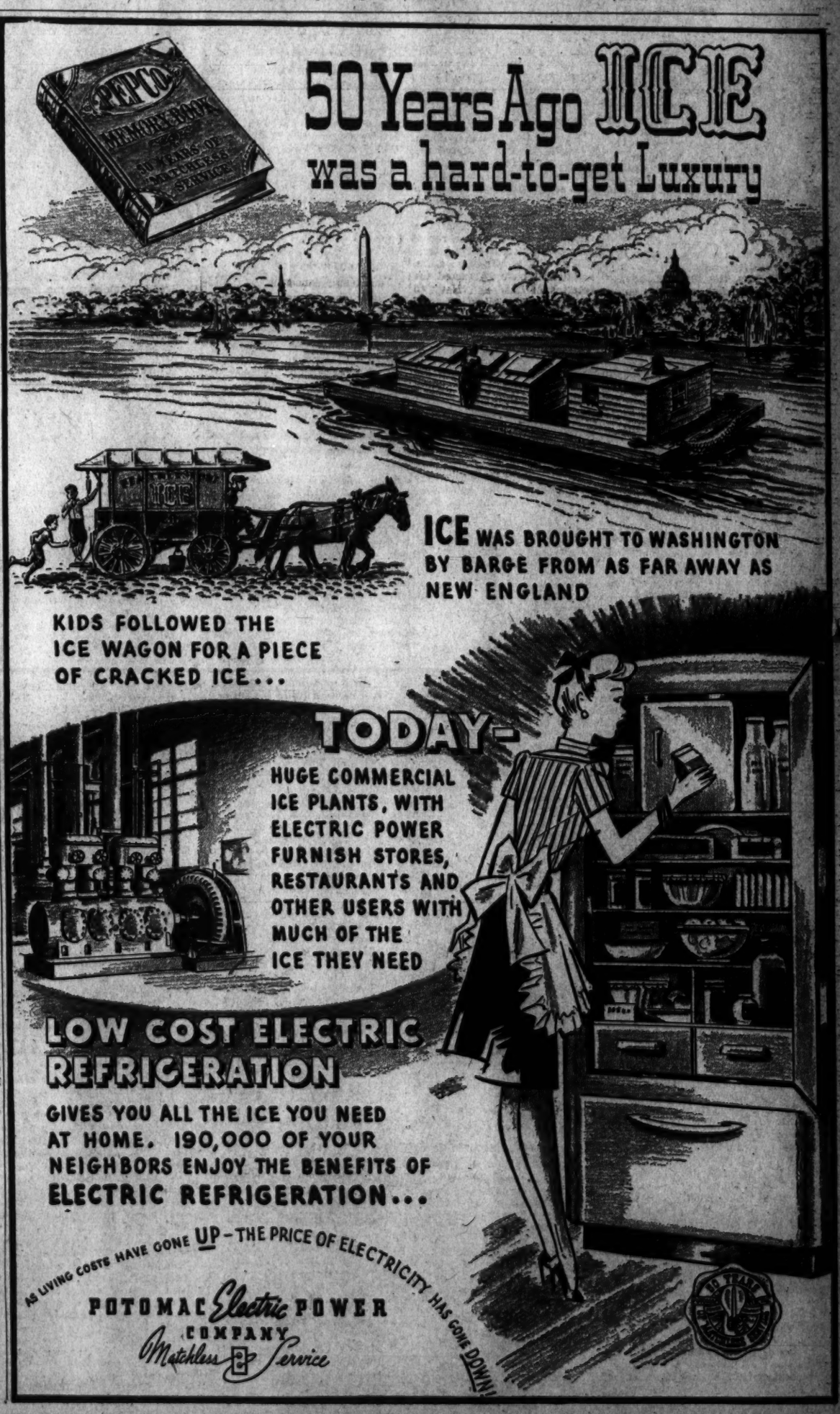
Both measures passed the Senate, but became stalled at the last minute in House committees.

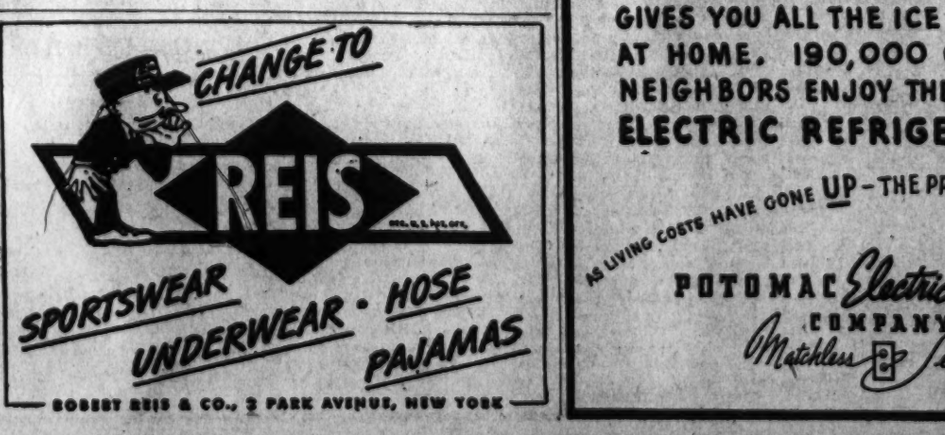
Also ripe for further consideration are several bills requested by Mr. Truman, but which never reached the floor in either chamber. These include:

1. Merger of the armed forces. A Senate committee completed hearings, but is awaiting an attempt to work out a compromise suitable to both Army and Navy officials.

2. Labor legislation. This depends largely on what happens in the next few weeks in employer-worker relations. If new major strikes develop this fall backers of the vetoed Case labor disputes bill and other measures will press for action.

3. Inter-American military aid. This plan to help South and Central American countries modernize their armed forces and standardize their equipment with ours was caught in the last minute crush. Leaders believe they have adequate support to pass it if they can get it to the floor.


50 Years Ago ICE was a hard-to-get Luxury
PEPCO MEMORY BOOK 50 YEARS OF MATCHLESS SERVICE
ICE
ICE WAS BROUGHT TO WASHINGTON BY BARGE FROM AS FAR AWAY AS NEW ENGLAND
KIDS FOLLOWED THE ICE WAGON FOR A PIECE OF CRACKED ICE...
TODAY—
HUGE COMMERCIAL ICE PLANTS, WITH ELECTRIC POWER FURNISH STORES, RESTAURANTS AND OTHER USERS WITH MUCH OF THE ICE THEY NEED
LOW COST ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
GIVES YOU ALL THE ICE YOU NEED AT HOME. 190,000 OF YOUR NEIGHBORS ENJOY THE BENEFITS OF ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION...
AS LIVING COSTS HAVE GONE UP—THE PRICE OF ELECTRICITY HAS GONE DOWN!
POTOMAC Electric POWER COMPANY
Matchless Service



Text of President Truman's Review of 1947 U. S. Budget

Federal Spending Cut to Curb Threat of Runaway Inflation

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S statement on the review of the 1947 budget follows:

In accord with previous practice I present at this time a review of the Federal budget for the fiscal year 1947, as well as actual figures for the fiscal year 1946. This revision of the January budget estimates takes into account not only the action on appropriations which the Congress has just completed, but also other new legislation adopted since January and changes in the economic outlook. In view of the mounting inflationary threat, I have instructed Federal agencies to take drastic action to hold down expenditures and keep the expected deficit to the minium. This review reflects the expected results of such budgetary action.

1. Summary: Budget trends and budget policy:

Total budget expenditures for the fiscal year 1947 are now estimated at 41.5 billion dollars, and net receipts at 39.6 billion dollars, leaving an estimated budget deficit of 1.9 billion dollars.

When budget and trust accounts are consolidated on a strictly cash basis, the Federal Government in the current fiscal year will take in 2.8 billion dollars more in the form of taxes and similar cash receipts from the public than it will pay out to the public. In spite of a deficit in the budget, there will be a net absorption of purchasing power by the Federal Government in the fiscal year 1947.

The situation has changed materially since the January budget was issued. Both expenditures and revenues are higher than were estimated then. The anuary budget estimated a deficit of 4.5 billion dollars for the fiscal year 1947. I now expect a deficit of less than half that amount.

As I anticipated in my statement of April 11, the budget results for the fiscal year 1946 were much better than expeected in January. Then a deficit of nearly 29 billion dollars was expeected, about 8 billion dollars greater than actually occurred.

FOR the two fiscal years 1946 and 1947 combined, the budgetary improvement over the January estimate is very striking. At that time it was estimated that the deficis for the two years would total 33 billion dollars. An aggregate deficit of 22.6 billion dollars for the two years is now expecteda reduction of one third. As a result the January estimate of a 271-billion-dollar public debt on June 30, 1947, is now reduced to 261 billion dollars, or 10 billion dollars less.

In less than two years the budget deficit has been cut from one of 50.9 billion dollars in the last full year of war to one of 1.9 billion dollars in this, the first full year after the end of fighting. This cut in the deficit reflects a substantial reduction in government expenditures, with taxes maintained at a high level.

Federal outlays will be reduced from the 100-billion-dollar wartime peake to 41.5 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1947—an evpenditure still heavily loaded with war-related outlays. Revenues are expected to decline much less than expenditures—despite the effects of the Revenue Act of 1945—from a 46.5-billion-dollar wartime peak to 39.6 billions dollars. A contraction in wartime expenditures reflects more that a 90 per cent cut in munitions procurement, rapid demobilization of the armed forces and considerable curtailment in civilian Federal personnel.

THHe strength of the armed forces has been reduced from a wartime peak of 12.3 million to the present level of about 2.7 million; it will be further reduced by at least another million by June 30, 1947. The total number of Federal civilian employes in the Continental United States has been reduced from a peak of 3 million to 2.3 million. I expect a further substantial reduction during the fiscal year 1947 despite the important increases required by the program of veterans' services and surplus disposal activities.

This contraction in wartime budgets has been achieved through the concerted and joint effort of the Congress and the executive agencies.

The budget recommendations which I have transmitted during this session have been based on severe scrutiny of 34.2 billion dollars of agency requests, which I reduced by 22 per cent to 26.5 billion dollars. The Congress reduced them further in appropriating 24.9 billion dollars. (These figures exclude 7.8 billion dollars of indefinite appropriations for interest on the public debt, refunds, and various smaller items.)

FURTHERMORE, the Congress has, upon my recommendation, rescinded during the last year 58 billion dollars of wartime appropriations and authorizations. In addition to the formal rescissions, we have, through budgetary processes, succeeded in securing the transfer of more than two billion dollars from special accounts to the Treasury surplus fund and miscellaneous receipts. These amounts otherwise would have been available for expenditure.

Many of us are not yet satisfied with the progress made. It must be recognized, however, that not only war but the aftermath of war and the transition to peace are very expensive.

National security and international commitments compel us to maintain a strong military establishment. Our participation in international organizations, in the occupation of enemy countries, in international finance and relief helps to build the secure peace we all desire. The most destructive war in all history demands a commensurate constructive effort to achieve real peace. The domestic aftermath of war, which includes care of war veterans, interest payments on the huge war debt, and many other such activities, requires tremendous sums.

EXPENDITURES for national defense, interest on the public debt, tax refunds, veterans, and international finance and relief, account for 86 per cent of the budget total. The size of these programs makes it vital to exercise the utmost economy. During the years of fighting, financial considerations had to be subordinated to victory with the least sacrifice of lives. This urgency is no longer present. Today Government expenditures can and must be scrutinized minutely to obtain the maximum economy. The present inflationary situation makes it imperative that expenditures be cut to the minimum compatible with the responsibilites of government. All deferrable program must be postponed.

Recent legislation has added considerable amounts to Federal expenditures for the present fiscal year. I shall use all the powers available to the executive branch for reducing expenditures which are not directly determined by legislation and which can be postponed or reduced without serious harm to national security and welfare.

These measures of budgetary control will, in the aggregate, keep expenditures in the current fiscal year at least 2.2 billion dollars below what they otherwise would have been.

I have directed the Secretaries of War and Navy to curtail military expenditures to the level contemplated in the January budget, except for terminal leave pay, and certain additional naval programs which the Congress authorized upon my recommendation. My action requires the War and Navy Departments to offset the recent military pay increases by corresponding reductions in other areas. In addition, I have instructed the Secretaries of War and Navy to examine the feasibility of still further reducing the military programs without impairing national security and the ability to fulfill our international commitments.

IN VIEW of the rapidly mounting payments for veterans' pensions and benefits, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs has been asked to review and tighten certain standards for such payments in order to protect both the rights of deserving veterans and the national pocketbook.

I am addressing letters to the heads of those agencies which have direct charge of public works, and also to those which have responsibility for grants-in-aid or loans, requesting them to take all measures to secure the postponement of public works at the present time so that the Government competes as little as possible for scarce labor and materials. I have also given instructions to postpone all purchases of automobiles, office equipment, and other items in short supply except in emergency cases.

Furthermore, various agencies will absorb the major part of the recently enacted pay increases.

These measures of budgetary control, achieved by searching and drastic action, reflect the maximum economies I have been able to secure by executive processes at the present time.

In view of action the Congress has taken on price controls, I must repeat—with added emphasis—my recommendation of last January that no tax reduction be made until the inflationary situation has passed.

Budgetary policies have become a major weapon to fight the kind of "boom and bust" which followed World War I.

2. Original and revised expenditure estimates.

I am deeply concerned by the increase in the present estimates of expenditures over the tentative estimates which I transmitted in January. Total budget expenditures for the current fiscal year, including net outlays of Government corporations, were then estimated at 36 billion dollars. This estimate was based on then existing legislation and on legislation which I recommended in the same message.

The present estimate of total budget expenditures of 41.5 billion dollars is 5.5 billion dollars than the January figure. Programs which have increased are: National defense, refunds, veterans' programs, international finance, housing, and postal service. These combined programs are now estimated to cost 7.5 billion dollars more than six months ago. The increases are attributable to new legislation, deferrals from last year, and the need to expend certain programs more than was expetced. On the other hand, expenditures for all other activities of the Federal Government are now expetced to decline by 2.0 billion dollars. The difference is a net increase of 5.5 billion dollars, shown in the following tabulation which is derived from table 1:

EXPENDITURE ESETIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947
(In Billions)

Expenditure Program	Budget Estimates January, 1946	Budget Estimates August, 1946	Change Since January
Increased programs:			
National defense	$14.8	$18.5	x$3.7
Refunds	1.6	1.8	x0.2
Veterans' pensions and benefits	4.4	6.2	x1.8
International finance	2.8	4.2	x1.4
Housing, excluding defense housing	....	0.2	x0.2
Post Office Department (general fund)	....	0.2	x0.2
Subtotal, increased programs	23.6	31.1	x7.5
Decreased or unchanged programs:			
Interest on the public debt	5.0	5.0	...
Aids to agriculture, including subsidies	1.9	1.2	—0.7
Social Security, relief, and retirement	1.6	1.2	—0.4
General public works program	2.1	1.9	—0.2
General government	2.1	1.9	—0.2
Pay increase not absorbed	0.2	0.2	...
Subtotal, decreased or unchanged programs	12.4	10.4	—2.0
Total expenditures and net change	36.0	41.5	x5.5

(x denotes plus)

Increases in revised estimates. Legislation not included in the budget document but enacted since January or now pending accounts for 4.4 billion dollars of the 7:5 billion dollar increases. This legislation will necessitate the following expenditures in the fiscal year 1947:

(In billions)

National defense:	
Terminal leave pay	$2.4
Increased pay for military personnel	0.6
Philippine war damage and rehabilitation	0.1
International finance:	
Loan to Philippine Republic	0.1
Veterans' pensions and benefits:	
Increased pensions and liberalized benefits	0.8
Housing, excluding defense housing, net of receipts	0.2
Post Office Department (general fund):	
Pay increase	0.2
Total increase resulting from new legislation	4.4

ABOUT 1.5 billion dollars of the increases over the January estimate are accounted for by those expenditures originally scheduled for the fiscal year 1946, which were postponed and carried forward into the present fiscal year. This category includes the payment of 950 million dollars on our subscription to the International monetary Fund. In addition, there are deferred disbursements under the programs of the Export-Import Bank and for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Finally, expenditures for certain programs included in the January budget document are expected to exceed the original estimates by 1.6 billion dollars.

About 350 million dollars of this 1.6-billion-dollar increase arises because Government corporation receipts from the sales of industrial raw materials and surplus plant and equipment are now estimated below those shown in the original budget. These receipts are treated as deductions from gross expenditures for national defense. A further reduction in receipts from the sale of surplus property by agencies other than Government corporations is reflected in the estimates of miscellaneous receipts of the general and special accounts, rather than as an offset to expenditures. Estimates of tax refunds have been increased by 270 million dollars because of experience with the new types of refunds.

MANY more veterans are availing themselves of educational opportunities and other benefits than was estimated in January. These veterans' programs alone account for one billion dollars of the increase in authorized programs, and some of these programs are still expending. I believe that tightening of standards for veterans' programs, especially for readjustment allowances and on-the-job training, can bring considerable economies.

Decreases in revised estimates. The increase in certain categories of expenditures for the fiscal year 1947 is offset, to some extent, by declines from the January estimates for other categories. These reductions, amounting to two billion dollars, occur in programs for agriculture, Social Security, general public works, and general government. A part of these reductions is to be attributed to delays in enactment of proposed legislation and to Congressional action reducing appropriations below my recommendations. For example, the total of appropriations for civil departments and agencies is 104 million dollars below the recommendations—over one-half of the decrease in estimated expenditures for this item.

The decrease of 737 million dollars in estimated expenditures for agricultural programs reflects primarily the fact that little, if any, outlay for price supports will be required in the current fiscal year in view of the present outlook for agricultural prices. Expenditures for food subsidies, also included in this category, are now estimated at 975 million dollars, including 175 million dollars to liquidate 1946 obligations. The remaining 800 million dollars, I believe, will be needed during 1947 as a part of the food price control program. The favorable employment outlook also has permitted a considerable reduction in the estimates for Social Security expenditures.

FEDERAL expenditures for public works are now expected to be less than 60 per cent of the original estimates for the fiscal year 1947. Some of these programs were lagging because of material and manpower shortages, and public works of certain types were curtailed by Executive as well as congressional action when the veterans' emergency housing program was initiated. In view of the present inflationsery situation, however, this policy of deferment must be extended to all categorfes and must be enforced as drastically as possible.

I am directing the heads of Federal agencies to curtail public works expenditures in general, and to limit expenditures for certain programs to specified amounts. Consistant with this action, I am asking agencies making grants or loans for construction work to seek cooperation of State and local groups in holding down such expenditures wherever possible. The Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion is issuing an order providing for a 60-day moratorium on all new Federal public works commitments. This directive will also require deferment of a large volume of Federal construction until the last quarter of the fiscal year 1947. Where there is legislation for new programs, expenditures in the fiscal year 1947 will be restricted to planning activities. All in all, the reduction in Federal expenditures for public works is estimated at 707 million dollars. The policy of deferment will also hold down commitments for public works in the years immediately following.

RECENT trends have indicated that military and naval expenditures in the current fiscal year were likely to run considerably above the level estiamted in the January budget. This was true even excluding new legislation, such as the military pay increase and larger naval appropriations recommended and enacted since January. The Secretaries of War and Navy, at my request, will reduce projected expenditures for the Army and Navy by 1650 million dollars to the level shown in the revised estimates of this review. I believe that this adjustment can be accomplished without impairing the effectiveness of our military establishment. Similarly, I have requested the chairman of the Maritime Commission to adjust the current program for new ship construction so that expenditures for this purpose will not exceed 60 million dollars in the fiscal year 1946. This action will reduce projetced maritime expenditures by 60 million dollars. These reductions do not directly appear in the tabular comparison of the original and revised estimates. These cuts prevent a corresponding increase that otherwise would have occurred.

I CANNOT at this time estimate what additional reductions will be feasible under the reexamination of the defense program which, as I have stated above, the Secretaries of War and Navy will undertake. For the military activities of the War and Navy Departments the balances of prior year appropriations available for expenditure, together with new appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, amount to over 22.9 billion dollars. The expenditure program for these activities in the fiscal year 1947 is 13.2 billion dollars. One third or more of the military expenditures in the fiscal year 1947 will be made from unexpended balances of war-year appropriations. After allowing an operating margin this should still leave considerable amounts of carried-over funds to be repealed or to lapse. I believe it quite likely that the reexamination of our defense program will reveal the necessity for further downward adjustments in appropriations.

3. Revised revenue estimates and tax policy.

In January net receipts were estimated at 31.5 billion dollars for the fiscal year 1947. The revised estimate is 39.6 billion dollars as shown in Table 1. The upward revision by 8.1 billion dollars has been made in the expectation that the high dollar volume of economic activity will continue, with a high level of taxable individual and corporate incomes and large sales of taxable commodities.

In making the revenue estimates, it has been assumed that taxes will be maintained at their present level. It has also been assumed that the collections under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act will be continued at a 2 per cent total rate through the fiscal year.

The tax reductions and adjustments made last year fully met the needs for adapting the wartime revenue system to the reconversion period. I repeat, no further tax reductions should be made until the present inflationary situation has passed. Our tax policy should be designed not only to check inflation but to prevent any particular group from profiting by it.

4. The deficit and the national debt.

Between the January and August estimates, receipts have gone up more than expenditures by about 2.6 billion dollars. Hence, the expected deficit for the fiscal year 1947 dropped from 4.5 to 1.9 billion dollars. Without the expenditures under new legislation—legislation not contemplated last January—the budget for the fiscal year 1947 would have shown a surplus.

I shall endeavor throughout the fiscal year to reduce expenditures whenever and wherever they can be reduced without harm to our security and general welfare. A substantial budget surplus muost be our objective for the following year. The Bureau of the Budget, at my direction, has informed all Federal agencies of this goal.

The retirement of the public debt is proceeding more rapidly than previously expected. In the January budget the Federal debt was estimated at 271 billion dollars on June 30, 1947. By the end of the fiscal year 1947 it will decline to an estimated 261 billion dollars on the basis of present estimates. Yiquidation of the Treasury cash balance was somewhat less than expected in the fiscal year 1946, and this will permit correspondingly more debt retirement during the current fiscal year.

5. Payments to and receipts from the public.

The immediate economic impact of the budget is felt when the Federal Government either collects money fromo individuals and business oor disburses money to individuals and business. The budget in its traditional form does not give an adequate picture of these cash transactions between the government as a unit and the public.

Budget expenditures include certain intragovernmental transactions, such as transfers to trust accounts. They also include, for the fiscal year 1947, substantial

See BUDGET TEXT, Page 4, Col. 1.

Budget Resume for 1946-47

The official budget resume, presenting President Truman's revised estimates in tabular form, follows:

BUDGET RESUME

Based on existing and proposed legislation (for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947. In billions).

Description	1946 Actual	1947 Budget Doc. Est. Jan. 1946	1947 Budget Rev. Est. Aug. 1946
Budget receipts and expenditures excluding trust and debt transactions.			
Budget receipts (general and special accounts, net)	43.0	31.5	39.6
Budget expenditures (general and special accounts), and wholly owned Government corporations and credit agencies, net): National Defense	48.2	14.8	18.5
Interest on the public debt	4.7	5.0	5.0
Refunds	3.0	1.6	1.8
Veterans pensions and benefits	4.2	4.4	6.2
International finance	.6	2.8	4.2
Aids to agriculture, including subsidies	.3	1.9	1.2
Social Security, relief and retirement	1.1	1.6	1.2
Housing, excluding defense housing	.3	...	.2
General public works program	.4	1.6	.9
Postoffice Department (general fund)	.2	...	.2
General Government pay increase not absorbed above anticipated supplemental appropriations	...	.2	.2
Total budget expenditures	63.7	36.0	41.5
Excess of budget expenditures over receipts	20.7	4.5	1.9
Trust receipts and expenditures—trust receipts	7.6	4.6	4.9
Trust expenditures (excluding investments)	4.4	2.5	2.8
Net accumulations in trust accounts	3.2	2.1	2.1
THE PUBLIC DEBT			
Public debt at beginning of year	258.7	275.0	269.4
Excess of budget exxpenditures over receipts	20.7	4.5	1.9
Change in Treasury in cash balance	—10.5	—8.7	—10.8
Other borrowing requirements	.5	.2	.5
Public debt at end of year	269.4	271.0	261.0
Appropriations and other authorizations (general and special accounts)	1946 Enact.	Recom.	Enact.
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations	63.9	33.7	32.2
Estimates of appropriations for supplementary items and proposed legislation	...	1.5	...
Reappropriations	14.1	.1	.1
Contract authorizations	—1.7	.8	.5
Authorizations treated as public debt transactions	8.9	...	...
Cancellation of notes payable to the U. S. Treasury	...	.2	1.1
Total appropriations and other authorizations	85.2	36.3	33.9
Rescissions of appropriations and contract authorizations	58.0	...	...

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Text of 1947 Budget Review Given by President Truman

BUDGET, from Page 3.

amounts of noncash expenditures, such as 950 million dollars in notes to be issued to the International Monetary Fund, and 2.1 billion dollars in terminal leave bonds. On the other hand, budget expenditures do not include certain cash disbursements to the public, such as payments of Old-Age Benefits from trust accounts.

To show actual payments to and receipts from the public, the transactions of the general and special accounts, of Government corporations and of trust accounts must be consolidated, and noncash transactions must be excluded. The following table summarizes such a consolidation:

Summary of Payments to and Receipts From the Public

(For the fiscal years 1945, 1946 and 1947. In billions.)

Description	1945 Actual	1946 Actual	1947 Budget Document Estimates January, 1946	1947 Budget Review Estimates August, 1946
Payments to the public	$96.44	$64.9	$37.1	$39.9
Receipts from the public (other than borrowing)	50.6	48.1	34.7	42.7
Excess of payments	45.8	16.8	2.4	
Excess of Receipts				2.8

The table indicates that under the revised estimates the Government will receive more this year in the forms of taxes, contributions and other receipts than it wil pay to the public. This excess of receipts will help to mitigate inflationary trends.

6. The Government's budget and the Nation's budget

The Federal budget has become of such vital importance that it must be viewed in its relationship with the economy as a whole.

As in former years, present in table 5 the most recent estimates for the Government's budget and the Nation's budget, with data for a war year, fiscal 1945, for comparison.

The comparison shows that consumer incomes in the last half of the fiscal year 1946 were at a relatively high level, in fact, not much below that of wartime. These consumer receipts include a considerable amount of income payments not received from our current production, such as mustering-out pay and veterans' benefits. Cinsumers, who accumulated large reserves during wartime, are increasing their purchases, partly financed by installment credit. The current rate of net savings by consumers is greatly below the wartime rate.

DURING the war business accumulated more funds through depdeciation reserves and undistributed profits than it spent for capital outlays. This trend has been fully reversed. Capital formation, chiefly for expending productive capacity, inventories and exports, now exceeds the internal fund accumulation of business, and thus requires spending of accumulated funds or new financing. Increased spending by consumers, expended outlays by business, and a still high level of expenditures by Government are causing demand to outrun production. This characterizes the current inflationary threat.

This situation requires that the Federal Government, as well as State and local governments, reduce expenditures and keep taxes at a high level. All deferrable expenditures, at all levels of Government, should be postponed until the backlog of demand for goods and services is satisfied.

I said in my January message: "Today inflation is our greatest immediate domestic problem." This is as true now as it was six month ago. The traditional forces of private enterprise and self-reliance are at work in transforming a war economy into a peace economy of high production and full employment. It is our duty to prevent this transformation from degenerating into a speculative boom and subsequent collapse such as we had after the last war. Budgetary policy has a great responsibility in that respect. Its responsibility increases as direct controls are lifted.

Appalachian Apples Best, Orchardist Tells Growers After Tour of Fruit Belts

By John W. Ball
Post Reporter

More than 100 automobile loads of Appalachian apple growers heard this week that they have the world beaten when it comes to raising apples.

One of their number, Stanley Fulton, a leading orchardist of Hancock, Md., confirmed their long-suspected belief on his return from a Nation-wide tour of the country's famed fruit areas.

Members of the caravan were guests Thursday of the Maryland Horticultural Society in a showing of up-to-date methods in use by the four-State orchardists of the Hancock area.

They visited a score of orchardists, studied the latest methods of spraying and handling fruit, investigated the modern packing and storing plants that provide that section of the country its largest industry, and then went back home to apply to their own trees and harvests some of the lessons learned.

Canada Is Purchaser

"Shopp Talk" among the apple growers on the Maryland tour brought out the following highlights:

1. This year, for the first time in history,, Canada entered the Maryland - Virginia carry apple market. It wasn't a small purchaser —the first lot was 30 cars of Yellow Transpapyrent, Dutchess, and Summer Rambo.

2.. This year's crop was reported about 20 per cent below normal—due to early frost damage—by Government estimates. But Stanley Fulton of Hancock, got 5100 bushels of Early Transparents out of a pplot that he had hoped would produce 2500 bushels last spring.

3. Apples are ahead of schedule —due to an extraordinarily early spring. Blossom time was a month early. Frosts then came along about every second night,, orchardists report. "If there had been no frost we would have had so many apples we couldn't have handled them" J. Andrew Cohill of Hancock says. As it is,, the crop is much nearer average than expected.

(4) Virginia has a splendid peach crop, but in other sections of the Appalachian area (West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania) they are not so good. Virginia may run above two million bushels.

Meeting in Storage Plant

The meeting started at Fulton's packing and storage plant, just east and south of Hancock.

Fulton opened his vast refrigerating plant, where 95 thousand cases of apples or peaches can be stored in refrigeartion at a time, showed how it worked and advised as to just the right methods for handling fruit.

Fulton has just returned from a 15-day 7000-mile air, bus and rail trip through the Nation's most famous fruit areas, including the famous Wenatchee and Yakima apple groves of the Northwest; the peach bowl at Marysville, Chico and Modesto, Calif.; the citrus groves around Los Angeles,. and the famous orchards of Colorado.

Fulton was one of 21 Eastern fruit growers on the trip. It was organized and managed by Carroll R. Miller of Martinsburg, W. Va., of the Appalachian Apple Service, representing the growers of Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

"There isn't any question about it—we don't take a back seat when it comes to raising fruit, to any place in America," Fulton remarked about hi strip.

"We have as good—I think better—orchards than any we saw. We have the know-how of raising fruit. And we have the soil, the climate, and the experience.

"And don't let anyone kid you—we produce the fruit."

Some of the problems that confront the orchardist in the four-State fruit areas were pointed out to the visiting horticulturists. Along with the problems were shown the modern methods of meeting them, and those methods were shown at work.

In the past the coddling moth has been the worst insect pest that the Appalachian area has had to combat. In some years the moth cut down the apple yield in the four States as much as 25 per cent. When one considers that the apple crop this year in Maryland was estimated on July 1 as almost 1,500,000 bushels, and that of Virginia as almost 13 million bushels, the immensity of the damage from these moths is apparent.

But under supervision of the Government and the horticulturists of the States, the coddling moth this year has been taking a terrible whipping.

Batile Against Insects

At Hancock, the University of Maryland operates a research laboratory for the benefit of the fruit growers. There Castille Graham, entomologist in charge, demonstrated to the visitors the battle against insect pests that goes on constantly.

DDT, Graham, said, works wonders against the coddling moth. In fact, so successful has it been, that it has about wiped out that menace.

But in doing so, it also upset nature's delicate balance. The coddling moth, it seems, is death on the European Red Mite, which is immune to DDT. As the coddling moth was wiped out, the red mites developed in tremendous numbers.

New, Graham is confident, the red mite in turn will be whipped. He succumbs to chemical compound D-N-111, and is very susceptible to sulphur treatment.

Another interesting invasion this year—and anything but a welcome one—is being conducted by hordes of grasshoppers, who are sweeping into the fruit country for the first time in history.

Poison Bran Mash Used

Poison bran mash is being used to wipe out the pests. The insect-fighters are confident they can halt the ravages.

Other troubles the fruit-raiser has to meet is the problem of temporary labor for picking and packing the fruit in season.

This year foreign labor from the Bahamas and Jamaica will be imported for this all-important task.

Some transient labor from Kentucky also is expected, plus a larger than usual amount of labor from nearby areas.

The labor problem is an annual one, and some orchardists are taking steps to prepare for a permanent solution.

One of these, R. S. Dilien of Hancock, one of the largest growers in the entire area, is constructing a 3-story hostel on the main highway just east of Hancock. There he will beable to house as many as 75 transient laborers a season.

The building, constructed of cinder block and lumber cut from the Dillon timber, will provide all the comforts of home—sleeping quarters, baths, meals, and recreation—for the annual visitors to the Dillon groves.

As to this year's crop, Graham reported:

"It's as fine a crop as I've seen in 18 years here. I've never seen a crop as clean, and as promising . . ."

Sinister Influences' Trying To Control Virginia, Byrd Says

Woodstock, Va., Aug. 3 (AP).—Senator Harry F. Byrd told a farmer audience here today that "for the first time since the carpet bagger days outside and sinister influences are trying to control an election in Virginia."

"The Political Action Committee of the CIO, and outside labor leaders, are trying to defeat me because I have had the courage to stand up against their extortionate demands,,, and because I have denounced on the floor of th Senate these ruthless labor bosses, who have shown by their actions that they are willing to destroy America, if need be, to gain their selfish ends," the Senator said. "My opponent is supported by the Political Action Committee of the C O.

"I want the farmers to know that if reelected to the Senate of the United States, I will continue to denounse John L. Lewis, Caesar Perillo, Philip Murray, A. F.. Whitney, Harry Bridges, and any other labor leaders who abuse their power and attempt to set themselves up as dictators. I have already introduced legislation to curb these arrogant men."

Byrd spoke at a picnic of the Shenandoah Farm Bureau, and followed Commissioner of Agriculture L. M. Walker and Governor William H. Tuck on the program.

Governor Tuck assailed as "unfounded and unwarranted" attacks which he said had been made by opponents of Byrd and "spread by innuendo, insinuation and half-truths." He described the Senator as a real friend of the farmer on the basis of his record, as a sponsor and champion of veterans legislation and as a man for the best interests of labor. He termed "not only untrue but ludicrous" charges which he said had been "exploited to the fullest" that Byrd "operates a gigantic and sinister political machine which controls the government of Virginia."

Senator Byrd said his opponent, Martin A. Hutchinson, of Richmond, "has been endeavoring to make it appear that I am not sincerely in favor of promoting the true interests of Virginia's farmers."

He listed as measures he supported in the interest of the farmers his fight against the 50 million dollar road bond issue; the abolition of the State tax on land; the pay-as-you-go road policy; the taking over of county roads by the State; the triple A, the soil conservation program, rural electrification, inclusion of the cost of labor in farm parity prices and other legislation.

Virginia, as a result of wise legislation, he said, has the second lowest tax rate on land in proportion to true value in the United States.

Fairfax Summer School To Graduate Friday

Closing exercises of the Fairfax County Summer School will take place, beginning at 9:30 a. m., Friday, in the Fairfax High School auditorium. Robert B. Walker, county high school supervisor, will present diplomas to eight graduates.

Those to receive diplomas are James A. Albrecht, Richard Brooks, Donald S. Harker, Allyn R. Davis, Ray R. Potter, Rollin R. Russell, Laura S. Shepherd and Margaret E. Taylor. Following a program to be presented under the direction of William Manvell, a picnic will be held.

Polling Places For Primary Set in Fairfax

Balloting places for Fairfax County's 25 voting precincts were made public yesterday by election officials who emphasized that for Tuesday's primary the polls will be open from 6:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. They are:

Centerville District—Centerville, Turberville's residence; Clifton, Masonic Hall; Pender, Goodnig's residence; Swetnam, Kruse's residence; Wells, Wells' residence.

Dranesville District—Dranesville, Dranesville Tavern; Forestville, Great Falls Grange Hall; Herndon, firehouse; Pleasant Valley, Rector's store; Thompsons, Doyy's store; Thorntons, Wheeler's Mill.

Falls Church District—Annandale, firehouse; Falls Church, Town Hall; West End, Cockrell's store.

Lee District—Burke, Staub's residence; Lorton, Old Lorton School; Woodyard's old store building.

Mount Vernon District—Accotink, Lynn's store; Franconia, firehouse; Gum Springs, Reed's store; Pulmans, Happy Valley Community Hall.

Providence District—Fairfax, courthouse; Langley, McLean firehouse; The Lick, Llewellyn's store; Vienna, Town Hall.

Tobacco Prcies Hit New High in Md.

By the Associated Press

Prices of tobacco on the southern Maryland auction markets last week increased to a new high of $74 per 100 pounds for all better grades, with choice grades selling for up to $85 per 100 pounds, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported yesterday.

Top prices the week before ranged between $72 and $78.

Net sales on the auction market totaled 1,311,893 pounds at an average of $59.84, as compared to the previous week's average of $56.37 for 1,576,558 pounds.

Net sales for the season to date on the auction and Baltimore hogshead markets total 15 million pounds with an average price of $57.44.

Gifts for Bereaved Family Of Boy, 6, Mount to $453.32

By Charles E. Davis, Jr.
Post Reporter

Post readers opened their hearts and their pursestrings to the bereaved family of little Jackie Scandone yesterday.

The fund for the Scandone family mounted to $453.32 last night as the day's mail brought in cash contributions totaling $137.65.

Several cartons of food and four packages of clothing also were brought to The Post for the needy family.

Gifts also poured into the run-down Scandone home in Clinton, Md., where Jackie lost his fight for life early Friday morning.

There were new toys. Too late for 6-year-old Jackie, but they will make happy his three brothers, aged 3, 8 and 11.

There were cash donations totaling $59. There were more groceries. More clothing.

Some persons called The Post to offer articles of furniture which is badly needed in the Scandone home.

(Little Jackie was sleeping on a pile of rags a week before he died.)

The family needs rugs, chairs . . . almost anything. Some panting and repair work will also be needed to make the Scandone house a home..

One of the cash contributions which reached The Post yesterday wasfrom Kitty Robinson Denny, sent in by her father. The father explained his daughter had just left forWestern Pennsylva.ia to visit her grandmother and added:

"Before leaving she read your story in The Poost about Jackie Scandone and requested that I send you $5 for Jackie and deduct it from the money she knoows I will give her on her birthday on August 15, when she will be 17 years old."

A local Yellow Cab driver sent in $3, declaring he couldn't get the story of Jackie "off my mind." He added his landlord would have to wait a day or two for is rent.

Meanwhile, kindly neighbors at Clinton arranged for Jackie's funeral which will be held in St. John's Church, in Clinton, at 11 a. m. tomorrow. The child will be buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Jackie's father won't be able to attend the funeral. He is still in serious condition with a kidney ailment at Prince Georges General Hospital.

These are the cash contributions received to date for the family of Jackie Scandone:

The Washington Post	$100.00
U. S. Public Health Service Workers, Bethesda, Md.	80.52
Medical and Sanitation Supplies Division, UNRRA	27.15
Anonymous	89.00
Mrs. R. Newton	1.00
Mrs. Stroheeker and family, G. E. Feeney, B. Farling, J. Travis, J. L. Huestis, Virginia E. Dowden and Mrs. Blade	26.65
A Yellow Cab Driver	3.00
An Old Soldier	1.00
Rita M. Price	10.00
Ann Jones	5.00
Granbery Tucker	1.00
Allen Walker and Madge Halliday	20.00
Mrs. Lucille H. Cohan	10.00
Elsie Williams Keefe	10.00
John Staples	25.00
Dorothy Grimes	4.00
Kitty Robinson Denny	5.00
Coleman R. Bart	5.00
Virginia T. Chapman	25.00
Harry D. Wohl	5.00
	$453.32

French Postal Workers Call Off 3-Day Strike

Paris, Aug. 3 (AP).—The Postal Workers Union announced last night that postoffice workers now on strike for better working conditions will return to their jobs Monday morning, the French press agency said.

Postmen and telephone and telegraph workers have been on strike since Friday, and the stoppage threatened to spread throughout France. Robert Schuman, minister of finance, told strikers their case would not be studied unless they return to work immediately.

Mail piled up in thousands of French postoffices and all long distance telephone calls were cut. There has been no distribution of mail in the Paris area since Friday.

Health Aide Resigns

Luray, Va., Aug. 3 (Spl.).—Edward Lavor, head-technician of the Page-Warren-Shenandoah Health District, has resigned to accept a position in Norfolk.

Bra with accentuated cups that mold to a youthful contour. Adjustable shoulders and back. Fine broadcloth, lace trimmed. Nude and white. Sizes 32 to 40. $1.50. Others $1.25 to $3.50. Ask for it at your favorite store.
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Within two seconds after you take it, Bayer Aspirin actually is ready to go to work, to bring you

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Second, this powder is compressed into giant tablets (above, left) 18 times larger than normal. Third, these "giants" are crushed back to powder, sifted, and then the familiar Bayer tablets are finally made.

Bayer technicians *could* make aspirin tablets without taking all three steps. But because they *do* take them, Bayer Aspirin is ready to go to work almost instantly! So for fast pain relief, use Bayer Aspirin. And be sure to ask for it by the name *Bayer*, when you buy.

ALWAYS ASK FOR GENUINE Bayer Aspirin

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Top Federal officials have been given an amazing object lesson on the fact that our Government is big, complex, and far-reaching.

Kluttz

The story goes back to a couple of months ago, when the Congress innocently approved, and the President signed at a ceremony of bigwigs, a bill called the Administrative Procedures Act, or the McCarran-Walter bill.

Some of the bigwigs said the bill, actively supported by the American Bar Association, would simplify Government operations by requiring them to publicly lay down orderly and uniform procedures.

Perhaps so, but the big and littlewigs alike forgot completely that we have a Big Government and no consideration whatever was given to printing and manpower costs required by the act. Now everyone from the President down is reported to be flabbergasted over what is involved.

And this is involved—millions of dollars in added Government costs and work that will demand thousands of Federal workers. The original estimate of printing alone—some 6000 pages on September 11—would result in:

At cost at $60 per page, or $360,000.

A single copy would be 18 inches high and weigh 24 pounds. (And who, other than the proofreaders, would read it?) A copy would be in fine print. It would be an addition to the Federal Register.

The job would need 10 carloads, or 600,000 pounds, of paper for about 70,000 copies.

And this would be only the beginnnig. To pirnt all the administrative changes required by the "simplification" act would require the daily publication of another document even larger than the Congressional Record. It's estimated that this continuing job could be done in 40,000 fine-printed pages a year. A trainload of paper couldn't supply this need.

The Government Printing Office, it was learned, has informed the President and other Federal officials that it might be able to do this job if it suspends the Congressional Record and does no other similar work. But if the job must be done, this will be required:

From two to three years to build and equip a new plant here with a staff of 350 employes.

An appropriation of at least five million dollars annually to print the Federal Register. The register now has a $500,000 annual appropriation, which will be depleted by early fall.

And this is still only a small part of the job involved. The writing, rewriting, checking and so forth of the thousands of pages in the agencies will demand the efforts of hundreds of the best people in Government. A quick check showed departments and agencies each had from 20 to 40 employes at work on the act. Officials in many have already served notice that deficiency appropriations will be needed to set up units to write and have published all the many details ordered under the act.

All of which caused a top official to describe the whole affair as a "tragic comedy of errors." He went on to say that it is physically impossible to fully comply with the deadlines fixed in the law and he freely admitted that every effort was being made to find "legal short cuts." In fact, there is already talk that the Administration will seek either repeal or modification of the act.

The McCarran-Walter law requires all rules, regulations, delegations of authority, organization descriptions, and a mass of other details from every Federal agency to be published within 90 days after enactment of the law, which will be September 11. The GPO, by postponing other work, has agreed to print a maximum of 1800 pages by that date. Under no circumstances, it says, could the agencies' estimate of 6000 pages be published on that date. How GPO can put out an additional 120 pages six days a week on even a temporary basis is something its officials haven't figured out.

But the law says all the many details must be printed or else the acts of offending agencies can be declared illegal.

Meantime, the departments and agencies have been told to condense every sentence that must be printed. The Attorney General, who was among those who approved the act, has been urged to find legal short cuts. It has been suggested, for example, that only a short reference be printed to, say, a rule change instead of the entire rule. But the legality of such a procedure would surely be tested in the courts.

Realistic officials are confident that the Government will be criticized unmercifully for spending so much money and time publishing some 70,000 copies of the Federal Register that will contain reams of trivia. Only a handful of people will be interested in most of the orders and charges.

But on the other hand, the intent of the law is good. The law was designed to keep John Q. Public advised on how he and his life are affected by the so-called bureaucrats. And John Q. may get very mad when he discovers that it would take a big printing office working full time to publish the documents that could affect him.

No one had the faintest notion that so much work would be involved under the act, and when they were told, they couldn't believe our Government was that big and so far-reaching.

Hospital Drive In Loudoun Sets Record

Leesburg, Va., Aug. 3 (Spl.).—The largest amount of money ever collected in Loudoun County in a single drive for an individual institution has already been received in cash by the Loudoun Hospital Fund Committee, according to Col. Robert H. Fletcher, chairman of the committee. Contributions in cash and pledges totaling $40,008.92 have been made for the expansion program of the hospital. The cash alone totals $38,475.92.

This has been collected by the district chairman and is exclusive of monies received by the Special Gifts Committee, a report of which will not be available for several months, according to Colonel Fletcher. Eight of the 14 districts have exceeded their quotas. These are Aldie, Arcola, Ashburn, Lovettsville, Lucketts, Purcellville, Round Hill and Sterling.

Paralysis Chapter Elects

James di Zerega has been re-elected president of the Loudoun County Chapter, Infantile Paralysis Foundation for the coming year. Other officers elected are: Jack Russell, vice president; Miss Mildred Russell, secretary, and Lloyd Slack, treasurer. Directors chosen are: Mrs. Frank P. Smoot, Emory Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Earl Dawson, Sydnor Francis, Douglas N. Myers and Robert Myers.

4-H Club Going to Camp

Fifty Loudoun 4-H Club members will leave Monday for a week at Powell's Fort Valley Camp near Woodstock. Also in attendance will be club members from Fauquier, Shenandoah and Rappahannock counties. Accompanying the group from Loudoun will be: Mrs. George Wire, Lovettsville; Mrs. W. C. Poland, Ashburn; Robert Grubb and George Miller, Purcellville, as counsellors; S. Fred Jopkins, lifeguard; Mrs. W. H. Cockerill, local home demonstration agent, who will handicraft, and W. H. Cockerill, assistant county agent, who will serve as camp director.

Club members who will attend are: Aldie Club, Elsie M. Downs, Claude Bradshaw, Milton Skinner and Betty Dunn; Arcola Club, Maude Marshall and Edwin Cross; Ashburn Club, Peggy Poland and Walter Hummer; Bluemont Club, Betty Jean Fleming and Robert Jones; Hamilton Club, Bernice Sunday, Shirley Fishback and Mickey Lynn; Hillsboro, Floyd Everhart; Lesburg Junior Club, Ethel Cooksey, Robert Carr and Cecile Dickson.

Leesburg Senior Club, Mary Ellen Myers, Charles Poland, Tommy Fleming, June Marshall and Edgar Tillett; Lincoln Junior Club, Irene Fleming, Thomas Presgraves and Sally Charles Eppes; Lincoln Senior Club, Ann Caffey, Sam Legard, Harry Compher, Betty Litton, Phyllis Kephart, and Roger Fields; Lovettsville Club, Frances Keesling, Atlee Sanbower, L. B. Womeldorph, Joy Keesling, John Lindsay, Pete Myers and Frank Keesling.

Lucketts Club, Charles Fleming and Carl Carnes; Purcellville Club, Gail Graham, Bill Tribby, Barbara Simpson, Nancy Litton, Caroline Smith and A. D. Bogle; Round Hill Club, Rebecca Poland, Roosevelt Nalls and Owen Thomas 3d, and Waterford Club, Eleanor Costello and Donald Shomaker.

Legion Elects Anderson

Albert F. Anderson, Lesburg attorney and resident of Purcellville, has been elected commander of the newly-organized Purcellville American Legion Post. Other officers elected are: Lee Ball, senior vice commander; James Hackley, junior vice commander; Homer C. Pearson, adjutant; Stanton Todd, finance attorney; Norman Demory, historian; James M. Vaughan, judge advocate; Thomas Elseam, chaplain; Dr. Heyward Shackelford, service officer, and George Phillips, sergeant at arms.

Oat Yield Exceeds 50 Bushels

Dallas Ainsworth, Round Hill farmer, produced 304 bushels of oats on six acres of land this season. Mr. Ainsworth said he resorted to no unusual methods of cultivation or fertilizatlion in producing the crop.

Fiske Wins Craftsman's Award

Robert Fiske, 16-year-old Leesburg youth, has received word that he won third prize in the State junior competition of the Fisher Craftsman's Guild. The prizes were awarded for the best and most original model automobile made from solid wood, plastic, modeling clay, or other materials of this type. These contests are sponsored annually by General Motors for youths 12 to 20 years of age.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Aug. 3 (AP).—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 500 (estimated); total not given; market nominally steady; quotable top, 24.25; compared week ago all weights and sows 3.00 to 3.50 higher.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 500 (estimated); total not given; compared week ago; steer and yearling trade very erratic; good and choice heavy steers, after reaching new all-time high, reacted along with other killing classes; grain-fed steer and heifer yearlings and grass fat cows predominated in crop; stockers and feeders scarce, this branch of trade steady but dull and narrow; after losing most of early advance, all grades of medium weight and heavy steers closed steady to 50 lower.

Meanwhile, yearlings and light steers declined 50 to 1.50, mostly 1.00 on both steers and heifers; good beef cows 1.00 to 2.00 lower; medium kinds 1.00 off, but canners, cutters and common beef cows strong to 50 higher; along with cuttery cows, light common and medium bulls got broad action, steady, but all heavy bulls 50 to 1.00 lower; heavy beef bulls off most; vealers 50 to 1.00 lower; heavy calves 1.00 to 2.00 down; three loads choice to prime steers with weight reached 27.50, but closing top 27.00; at high time, choice light steers reached 27.00, however, yearlings 26.50 and light heifer yearlings 25.00.

Bulk medium and good grassy steers all weights closed at 14.50@20.00, but wintered 1250-lb. Southwests reached 21.00 and qualified heavy, strictly good Wisconsins made 22.00; bulk choice fed yearlings closed at 21.50@23.00.

Canner and cutter cows finished active at 8.50@9.75, while all thick-fleshed beef cows and beef bulls were on peddling basis, with clearance incomplete.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 1000 (estimated); total not given; compared week ago; spring lambs 1.25 to 1.85 higher, all interests active in trade; yearlings scarce, slaughter ewes 1.00 to 1.50 lower; closing spring lamb top, 22.50; week's bulk good and choice ewe and weither sorts, 21.00@23.25.

Bucks discounted 1.00; medium and good laregly 19.00@21.00; medium, 16.00@18.00; two loads 64 and 80 lb. common to low-medium Texas new crop lambs, 14.50; straight culls down to 10.00; three decks just-good grade yearlings No. 1 to fall shorn pelts, 16.00; odd head choice with fall shorn pelts, 18.00; bulk good and choice shorn slaughter ewes, 7.50@8.50; inside price closing top; medium ewes, 6.50@7.00; common 6.00 down.

Group at Virginia U. Studies Building Plans

Photo by Thompson

FORMER secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, jr., serves on University of Virginia building committee to help plan $4,500,000 expansion program made possible by appropriations from Virginia's General Assembly. Examining architect's model of the enlarged university are, left to right, Porter Butts, University of Wisconsin student union director who is advising the committee; Edward C. Anderson, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Stettinius, Rapidan, Va.; President John Lloyd Newcomb, Christopher B. Garnett, Arlington, Va., committee chairman, and Mrs. Phoebe E. Willis, Fredericksburg

Va. Farm Commissioner Cites Need of Strong Organization

Woodstock, Va., Aug. 3 (AP).—State Agriculture Commissioner L. M. Walker, jr., told a meeting of Virginia farmers today that they must awaken to the fact that they were living in a world where organization was the watchword and to assure themselves of fair selling and buying prices they must unite.

"I say to you in all sincerity that I believe more and better farm organization is the only permanent cure for the farm ills," he told a meeting of the Shenandoah County Farm Bureau at the fair grounds here. "This means more organization and more active membership. If we had a membership over the entire country like you have in this county, I think there would be little difficulty in bringing about much-needed improvements."

Walker referred to Senator Byrd and Governor Tuck as men who were "earnestly for the farmer and all that improved farm life includes," although they might never have been identified with what some people refer to as farm blocs.

"They think straight," he added, "and had we more like them in high authority many of the lopsided programs from which we are suffering today, such as rocking-chair money, unemployment compensation and Government wages out of all proportion, would not be confronting us.

Farmers Called "Stepchildren"

Walker said that during recent years farmers had been the Nation's "stepchildren" and that widespread reports that farmers were receiving good prices and making lots of money generally were untrue. Barring certain price rises, since the "death of OPA, he said that when the cost of labor and farm supplies were considered many farm products had not supported the cost of production.

"Many farmers have to hire help and on the average farm help costs are about twice what they were five or six years ago and the average worker only does about half as much work," he decelared.

"Since this is true, the farmer's labor cost has gone up about four times when nothing he is selling has increased in any such proportion. By any fair method of calculation, I do not feel that we have received equality for agriculture nor anything approaching what parity was intended to mean."

Walker said he was ready to concede that farmers had more cash in recent years than at any other time he had known, but this cash, he said, was a product of the farmer's natural thrift and the fact that he could not buy needed materials and equipment or manage needed repairs. He explained that while farmers took in more money last year than in any other year in history, a survey of 500 farms in southwest Virginia indicated the farmer's net income was highest in 1942 when prices were substantially lower.

Sales Prices Absorbed

Walker illustrated his concept of what high prices meant to the farmer by saying a lady in the city recently asked if 18½ cents a pound for a veal calf didn't represent a good price.

"I answered her this way: The price was about twice as much as calves sold for most of my lifetime, but to decide whether it was a good price or not, take the money which was received for the calf to buy roofing, wire, lumber, if you can get it, and hire some labor, if you can, and you will find that this calf bought fewer needed supplies than at any other time in my life. If this is true, and we farmers know that it is; if we consider equality for agriculture, the price was not good."

Walker said that the pressure of groups seeking high wages and cheap food represented a threat to the Nation's food supply and that high wages and easy Government employment were resulting in many idle or partly idle farms.

Things Here "Not Rosy"

A survey made about a year ago, he disclosed, showed that the heads of farms supplying milk to the Richmond market were on the average 57 years of age and that similar surveys in several West Virginia counties showed the farmer's average age to be between 55 and 61.

Things are "not rosy," Walker said when young men—even those with fair chances of inheriting farms—are looking for other employment.

"They are not all dodging hard work," he said. "But have a right to expect an income in proportion to capital and labor which they would receive at other occupations. To my way of thinking, the greatest need or rural agriculture in Virginia today is more young men working on the farms as if they were going to stay there. To do this, we want to improve conditions."

Court Voids Will Leaving House To Communists

Luray, Va., Aug. 3 (AP).—The will of the late Lester Ruffner, vice president of the Communist Party in Virginia, who left his estate of more than $10,000 to the Communists with the proviso that his "house by the side of the road" would be occupied by a tried and true Communist leader, has been successfully contested by Ruffner's widow, a non-party member.

Judge H. W. Bertram ruled in Page County Circuit Court yesterday that Mrs. Lucy Ruffner was entitled to her full dower rights.

The will provided that Mrs. Ruffner should receive only the livestock on the farm and be paid $20 a month by the Communists.

Ruffuer, whose Virginia ancestry included a president of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, died January 10 this year.

His will stipulated that "a tried and true Communist leader be given the right and privilege to reside in my said home place so long as he remains true to and lives by said principles of said party.

Dr. Bowman to Speak

Luray, Va., Aug. 3 (Spl.).—Dr. Earl M. Bowman, pastor of the Church of the Brethren, Harrisonburg, will be the guest speaker at the Carillon Vesper Services Sunday.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Aug. 3 (AP) (USDA).—CATTLE—Receipts, none; compared with week ago; largely grass steer and cow run for week; slaughter steers active, steady; receipts, none; market slow, uneven; canner, cutter and medium cows weak to 25 cents lower; common cows 25 to mostly 50 cents lower; stocker and feeders fairly active, steady; single choice-fed 760-lb. yearling steer, 22.50; week's top load top-good grassers around 1125 lbs., 21.75; load lot top; few loads, 21.50.

Bulk average and top good, 19.50@21.00; medium and low-good, 16.50@19.00; few common lightweight grassers down to 12.00; top-good grass heifers, 21.00; low and average good, 16.50@18.00; common and medium, 12.50@16.00; medium beef cows 1 largely 12.50@14.00; high-yielding individuals, 14.50@15.00; and sparingly from 15.00@17.00 for standouts; common, 10.00@12.00.

Canners and cutters, 7.90@9.50, mostly 8.00 up; good beef bulls, 15.00@16.00, odd high-yielding individuals to 17.00; good weighty sausage bulls 14.00, sparingly to 14.50; medium, 12.50@13.50; cutter and common, 10.00@12.00; low and average good Western feeder steers, 14.00@16.75; common and medium, 11.50@13.50.

CALVES—Receipts, none; vealers and weighty slaughter calves active, steady; practical top, 18.00; mixed lots good and choice 190-230 lb. vealers 17.00 to mainly 16.00; common and medium, 12.00@16.50; culls around 10.00 and downward to 8.00 for extreme lightweights; good 260-300 lb. slaughter calves, 15.00@16.00; common and medium, 12.50@14.50.

HOGS—Receipts, none; general trade active for week with all interests in market; barrows and gilts 2.50 to 3.75 higher; full advance on 250-300 lbs.; some 2.50 higher; today's trade active, 25 cents higher through the list; practical top and new all-time high, 24.50; good and choice sows, 21.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; spring lambs active, steady; practical top and popular price, 18.00; loosely sorted lots good and choice 70-100 lb. spring lambs, 17.50@18.00; mixed lots medium and good, 14.50@17.00; common around 13.00; culls downward to 10.00; slaughter ewes slow 1.00 lower; good and choice shorn slaughter ewes with No. 1 and No. 2 pelts, 6.50@7.00; common and medium, 3.00@6.00.

New strikes by CIO will be pinned on annual-wage demands, said The Wall Street Journal

Some CIO leaders want to hold off until after elections . . . but rising living costs make local bosses impatient, The Wall Street Journal revealed June 21st.

In a brief news item, The Wall Street Journal told of two big strikes that could come before fall . . . stated major demands for which CIO will intensify its fight.

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Stoneburner Hearing Set For August 6

Frederick, Md., Aug. 3 (AP).—Future custody of William Clark Stoneburner, 2, and his sister, Jane Ellen, 18 months, will be determined at a Juvenile Court hearing set today for August 6.

Mrs. William C. Roderick, Frederick County probation officer who filed the custody petition, said that William was found naked, tied to a couch in a darkened room at the home of William Stoneburner and Mrs. Nellie Wood Stoneburner.

Stoneburner, 27, and the child's mother, who is 26, both are held under $2000 bond each on assault and battery charges. The criminal charges are not expected to be heard until the September court term.

The boy now is in a foster home, and the girl is with her mother at Montevue, county home. Stoneburner is being held in jail in default of bond.

The petition declared that Mrs. Stoneburner admitted she kept the youngster tied to the couch because she did not intend to wash soiled clothing, and 'wanted to keep him out of mischief." The court was asked to adjudge the children dependents and neglected, and to remove them from the Stoneburners' care.

Shenandoah OPA Office Merged

Strasburg, Va., Aug. 3 (Spl.).—For the first time since the Office of Price Administration was started Shenandoah County is without a local OPA office.

The Shenandoah County Office of Price Control, located in Woodstock, has been transferred and consolidated with the Front Royal office, effective as of August 1, Ed Millika, chairman of the local board has announced.

Martinsburg Levies Taxes to Pay Raises

Martinsburg, W. Va., Aug. 3.—To provide funds for a promised 10 per cent increase in pay to city employes whose pay is not specifically covered in the charter, city council last night directed preparation of ordinances to levy a tax of two cents on each ticket for amusements, and a private tax—amount not determined—upon pin ball and other similar games. Also to be taxed are signs of business places jutting over the sidewalks.

Charlottesville Schools Need Many Teachers

Charlotesville, Va., Aug. 3.—The shortage of teachers in the public schools of Charlottesvilel and Albemarle County is more critical than it has been for many years.

With the opening of the schools just a little over a month away there are 24 vacancies yet to be filled in the two systems—nine in the city and 15 in the county.

The teacher turnover for the fall term has been the highest on record, and at the same time it has been extremely difficult to secure instructors for the vacancies, in spite of the fact that salaries will be higher this year than ever before.

Seven teachers for vacant posts in the city schools have been tentatively appointed, subject to the approval of the city school board, which meets next Thursday night.

The next session of the city schools will open on Monday, September 9. All teachers must report on September 2.

Of the 15 vacancies in the county schools, 11 are white and four Negro. No applications have been received for some of the vacancies.

W. Va. Crops Aided By Heavy Rainfall

Martinsburg, W. Va., Aug. 3 (Spl.).—A 3.11-inch rainfall over this Eastern Panhandle early yesterday brought effectual relief to a six weeks dry period which started to do some damage to vegetation.

The parched soil was able to absorb the entire rainfall without much runoff and no high streams.

Chesapeake Bay Ferry Traffic Gains Over 1945

Annapolis, Aug. 3 (AP).—Traffic on the Chesapeake Bay ferry between Sandy Point and Matapeake last month showed an increase of 38.55 per cent over July, 1945. Statistics from the office of Governor O'Conor disclosed that 188,925 persons, including drivers of vehicles, were carried on the ferry. That was 52,000 more than the total in the same month last year.

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Harbor Plans Stir Interest InBenedict, Md.

Benedict, Md., Aug. 3 (AP).—This placid southern Maryland fishing village is all astir these days with talk of a proposed deep water port to serve the National Capital.

The recently enacted rivers and harbors authorization bill includes funds for a survey of the Patuxent from Solomon's Island to Benedict, with a view to determining its possibilities for use by ocean-going traffic. Benedict stands at the head of the stream.

If the report on the survey is favorable, then an appropriations bill would be necessary to develop the port. The study of the river will be made by Army engineers, who will report their findings to the chief engineer for approval.

The Patuxent project in the recently adopted rivers and harbors bill was sponsored by Senator Tydings (D-Md.) and Representative Lansdale Sasscer (D-Md.).

Proponents of the plan said it would be much less expensive than deveolping deep-water facilities in the Potomac River.

Coupled with the Benedict port plan would be construction of a modern express highway linking Washington and Benedict within 30 miles of each other.

The village, founded in 1682, is one of the oldest communities in Maryland and boasts a visit by George Washington, for whom a vessel was constructed there in 1760.

Cumberland Woman Has 103rd Birthday

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 3 (AP).—Still mentally alert and keenly interested in the life around her, Mrs. Lydia H. Hitchcock celebrates her 103d birthday today. The observance will take place in Memorial Hospital, where she has been a patient since November, 1945.

The daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John J. Humbird, she was born in Cumberland August 3, 1843. Nurses watch their grammar in her presence; she corrects any slips.

Hunting Licenses Gain

Luray, Va., Aug. 3 (Spl.).—County Clerk Robert Huffman announced yesterday that hunting and fishing licenses sold in July amounted to $1819.50 as compared with $1267.50 in July 1945.

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Cards Win, Dodgers Lose

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

Chicago, Aug. 3.—After a study of Cleveland's remaining games, Bob Feller has drawn up a pitching program for himself to cover the rest of the season, and has the approval of Manager Lou Boudreau. Feller has charted 17 more starts for himself before the season ends, in the hope of gaining at least 30 victories and surpassing Rube Waddell's major league strikeout record of 343 for a single season . . . The Nats and the Red Sox get a break in Feller's long-range planning. His program calls for him to make only one more start against those two clubs. The White Sox are down for four jousts with Feller, and he will face the Yankees, Tigers and Browns three times each, the A's twice . . . When a Los Angeles sports columnist published the wild rumor that Clark Griffith would buy up Ossie Bluege's 1947 contract and install Gerry Priddy as manager of the Washington Club, Priddy was showered with congratulatory telegrams from his friends on the Pacific Coast . . . When the Red Sox were beaten by the Tigers on Friday it marked the first time this season the Boston Club had dropped below .700 in the team percentages . . . Joe Lynch, former Mount St. Mary's star, has quit the FBI to join the Thoroughbred Protective Association as a $10,000-a-year investigator of rascally racing practices.

POVICH

The Mexican League contract that Gil Torres turned down this week offered him a flat $9500 for his services the last two months of the season, plus a two-year contract at $7500 a year . . . If he plays in 75 games with the Nats this season, he will earn a bonus on top of his $8500 salary with the Washington Club . . . The Los Angeles Rams' acquisition of Tommy Harmon from the Bears was an involved deal. After getting Tackle Fred Davis from the Redskins, the Rams traded Davis and Halfback Dante Magnani to the Bears for Harmon. But Davis refused to report to the Bears, and Owner Danny Reeves of the Browns paid him a cash bonus to go to Chicago . . . While Buck Newsom was representing the Washington players in the contract discussions at Chicago, he kept in shape by working out daily with the Athletics, who were playing the White Sox. Just before one game, he shouldted a mild insult at Umpire Bill Summers and then ducked. Summers, unaware that Newsom was in Chicago, strode over to the A's dugout and demanded to know which smart guy was trying to imitate Newsom's voice . . . Bill Veeck, owner of the Indians, has promised to put on display a man who can stand at home plate in Cleveland's big stadium and throw a baseball over the center-field fence. He hasn't explained yet that the fellow will do it with a slingshot.

The ballplayers' grievance committee which talked contract revisions wit hthe clubowners, is getting cagey. It agreed not to discuss with reporters any of the issues that came up. Bob Feller beat Hal Newhouser in the only game in which they have faced each other during the past four seasons . . . Breeding isn't everything. There are horses so well bred they're too polite to step down in front . . . Quote from the Mexico City newspaper, La Aficion, commenting on the Mexican League failures of Ace Adams who jumped the New York Giants: "King of Relief Pitchers? Bah!" . . . Adams is either acting like a tourist, sleeping on down or something . . . No wonder the major league bosses weren't mad when Adams deserted" . . . When Joe Judge asked Yankee Nick Etten, who was having a bad year at bat, how he was feeling, Etten quipped: "Just like any .220 hitter" . . . Ralph Hamner, the White Sox rookie who beaned Gerry Priddy the other night, was in trouble with the Yankees earlier in the week. After hitting Yankee First Baseman Souchock he threw one close to Joe Gordon's head, and Gordon warned him to cut out the rough stuff "Or I'm gonna let my bat slip."

On the betting front: If Brooklyn wins the National League pennant, the Red Sox will be 3-to-1 favorites to win the World Series. If the Cardinals win the pennant, the Red Sox will be 13 to 5 favorites . . . Dam DiMaggio's decline from a .340 batting average was so rapid that the Red Sox used a pinch-hitter for him the other night . . . Bob Hoernschemeyer, who couldn't make good in the Navy back field last season, is now the No. 1 quarterback of the Chicago Rockets of the All-America Conference . . . When Luke Appling won the American League batting championship with .388 in 1936 he used a broken, tacked-up bat for more than a month . . . Cpl. Leo De Orsey, a director of the Redskins, is also a newly elected director of the Schick-Eversharp Co. . . . Allie Reynolds of the Indians, who lost 10 of his first 12 starts, now has won six straight . . . Baseball Commissioner A. B. Chandler says he inspired the players' organized demands for a better deal in their contracts by sending his assistant, Muddy Ruel, on a subrosa tour among the team to gain knowledge of the players' grievances.

Gain Full Game on Beazley's One-Hitter

Homer in Fifth Spoils Chance for No Hit; Phillies Dropped 3-1 by Redbirds

Philadelphia, Aug. 3 (AP).—Slim Johnny Beazley, in his best pitching form since he helped the St. Louis Cardinals into the 1942 World Series, limited the Philadelphia Phillies to a lone hit today as the Cards won 3-1 in a game ended by rain after five innings.

The victory pulled the Redbirds back to within one nad one-half games of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who were beaten 3-2 by Cincinnati. Frank McCormick spoiled Beazley's bid for a perfect game with a fifth inning home run, his eleventh of the season.

Irv Dusak was the top hitter for the Cardinals, singling in both his appearances at the plate. He scored the first tally in the second inning, and another in the fourth when one-base hits by Enos Slaughter, Rusak, Marty Marion and Beazley accounted for the winning two runs.

The St. Louis victory gave each team a win in the current series, with a doubleheader scheduled tomorrow.

St. Louis	AB	H	O	A	Ph'delphia	AB	H	O	A
S'dienst,2b	3	0	0	4	Newsome,ss	1	0	2	2
Walker,cf	3	0	3	0	Wyrostek,cf	1	0	1	0
Musial,lb	3	0	7	0	Tabor,3b	1	0	2	1
K'rowski,3b	3	0	0	2	Ennis,lf	2	0	1	0
Slaughter,rf	2	1	0	0	McC'rick,1b	2	1	8	0
Dusak,lf	2	2	1	0	Seminick,c	2	0	1	0
Marion,ss	2	2	0	0	Gilbert,rf	2	0	0	0
Kluttz,c	2	1	1	1	Verban,2b	2	0	0	1
Beazley,p	2	1	1	3	Hoerst,p	1	0	0	1
Totals	22	7	15	10	Totals	15	1	15	6

St. Louis	010 20—3
Philadelphia	000 01—1

Runs—Slaughter, Dusak (2), McCormick. Runs batted in—Kluttz, Marion, Beazley, McCormick. Home run—McCormick. Sacrifice—Wyrostek. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Beazley, 1. Strikeouts—Beazley, 2. Attendance—10,840.

Walsh Heads Track Field

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 3 (U.P.).—Stella Walsh, winner of 87 national and world's records in 20 years of competition, and four other defending titleholders head a field of 70 feminine athletes who will compete in the National N. A. U. women's track and field championships opening at All-High Stadium here tomorrow.

Miss Walsh, one of America's greatest feminine track and field stars, will be defending her 220-yard sprint and broad jump crowns and attempt to regain the 100-meter title she held a few years ago.

The other four champions scheduled to compete are Alice Coachman of Tuskegee Institute, 50-meter, 100-meter and high jump titleholder, Lilly Purifoy, national indoor and outdoor hurdles champion, Dorothy Dodson, who will be trying for her eighth javelin throwing crown, and Marion Twining, defending champ in the baseball throw.

In addition to the women's meet the Uniformed Firemen's Association will hold their annual men's invitation track and field championships, which have attracted several of the Nation's leading male athletes, including Herb McKenley, Illinois' National A. A. U. 400-meter titleholder, and Elmore Harris, National A. A. U. 400-meter champion.

The hurdles events will feature four of the Nation's crack collegiate timber-toppers, Tom Mitchell of Indiana, Bill Fleming of Notre Dame, Dick Benzoni of Colgate and Bill McIvers of Syracuse.

Talbert, Mulloy Gain Net Finals

Southampton, N. Y., Aug. 3 (U.P.).—Billy Talbert of Wilmington, Del., and Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, Fla., first and second-seeded, moved into the final round of the Meadow Club's annual invitation tennis tournament today with straight set victories over Seymour Greenberg and Alejo Russell respectively.

Talbert, ranked second nationally behind Frank Parker, downed Greenberg of Chicago, the 1945 National City Courts champion, 8—6, 6—1, 6—4, while Mulloy trimmed Russell of Argentina 6—4, 6—3, 6—3. The winners will meet tomorrow for the Meadow Club challenge bowl.

Talbert and Mulloy, national doubles titleholders, then teamed to defeat Earl Cochell of Los Angeles and Victor Seixas of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1, to move into the finals of the doubles.

In the other semi-final match, Bob Falkenburg of Hollywood and Bob Kimbell of Los Angeles fought through a tough, five sets to defeat Harry Likas of San Francisco and Bill Vogt of Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2, 8—10, 3—6, 7—5.

Armed Takes $34,650 Race

Chicago, Aug. 3 (AP).—Armed, the nation's handicap champion, defeated in his last three starts, galloped to a four-length victory in the $34,650 Sheridan Handicap before 33,000 at Washington Park today, with Brookfield second and Challenge Me third.

Armed, top weighted with 130 pounds, ran the mile in 1:35 to set a new track record. The winner paid $3.20.

TEACHERS say that we learn rapidly through observation so attractive Miss Rose Mary Anastasi, 16 years old, 25 H street nw., observes the title-winning form of Stanley Tinkman, 2000 H st. nw., in a practice swim in the Ambassador Hotel pool. Tinkham, 14 years old, will compete in special boys' features of the national women's meet at Shackamak Lake, Jacksonville, Ind., Aug. 16-18. This exceptional picture was taken by Clark Del Vecchio, Post photographer Associated Press WIREPHOTO

Another Weismuller

AS STRANGE as it may seem, a 14-year-old local boy may be the featured attraction at the Women's National Swimming meet at Shackamak Lake, Jasonville, Ind., on August 16, 17 and 18.

He's Stanley Tinkham, 5 foot 11 inch husky of the Amabassador team, who will compete in the 8-events special boys section.

A protege of Joe Aronoff when that Washington sports official was swimming instructor at the Young Men's Christian Association, young Tinkham has been swimming for seven of his 14 years. His first success were in the boys Club of Washington City-Wide meet, where he swam against and defeated boys two years his senior. Within two years he had swept through all local competition up to 14 years old.

Early in 1944 Stanley joined the Ambassador team, and by December he was going well enough to finish second in the Ambassador meet's 200-yard breast stroke event.

Last year the young star broke two pool and two meet records in the Carolina A. A. U. meet at High Point, N. C. Locally he took the 100-yard senior breast stroke in the District A. A. U. meet and the 200-yard senior

See STARS, Page 7, Column 2.

Bosox Back On Win Trail

Detroit, Aug. 3 (AP).—The slugging of Ted Williams and the effective hurling of Dave (Boo) Ferriss, who won his eighteenth game of the season, put the Boston Red Sox back on the victory trail today as they beat the Detroit Tigers, 5 to 3, to crack a three-game losing streak.

Williams, batting in the first inning after Wally Moses had singled and Johnny Pesky had doubled, poled his twenty-ninth homer of the year to put the Sox out front, 3-0, before Freddie Hutchinson of the Tigers had retired a man.

Ferriss, who now has beaten Detroit six straight times this season, thus notched his sixth straight triumph in boosting his season record to 18 wins against 4 defeats. He yielded seven hits today while his mates were tagging Hutchinson for 10.

Pinky Higgins, Boston third baseman, was forced out of the game in the first inning with an inch-long spike cut over his left knee.

Boston	AB	H	O	A	Detroit	AB	H	O	A
Moses,cf-rf	5	3	3	0	Lake,ss	4	0	2	4
Pesky,ss	5	2	6	3	Mell,2b	4	2	3	3
Williams,lf	4	1	2	0	Evers,cf	4	1	1	0
York,1b	4	0	7	1	Cr'berg,1b	4	0	1	0
Doerr,2b	4	0	4	3	Wakefield,lf	4	0	3	0
Higgins,3b	1	0	1	2	C'lenbine,rf	4	2	2	0
G'teridge,3b	3	1	0	1	Webb,2b	2	0	3	0
McBride,rf	3	0	1	0	*Cramer	0	0	0	0
DiMaggio,cf	1	1	3	0	Bl'worth,2b	1	0	1	0
Wagner,c	3	0	2	0	Tebbetts,c	2	0	9	0
Ferriss,p	4	1	0	2	†Mullin	1	1	0	0
					Richards,c	0	0	3	0
Totals	36	10	27	13	Hutch'son,p	2	1	0	0
					Totals	32	7	27	9

*Batted for Webb in seventh.
†Batted for Tebbetts in seventh.

Boston	200 010 020—5
Detroit	000 000 300—3

Runs—Moses, Pesky, Williams (2), DiMaggio, Evers, Wakefield, Cullenbine. Errors—Greenberg, Pesky. Runs batted in—Williams (3), Gutteridge, Moses, Wakefield, Mullin (2). Two-base hits—Pesky, Kell, Ferriss, Gutteridge, Moses, Evers, Mullin, DiMaggio. Home run—Williams. Stolen base—Pesky. Sacrifice—Wagner. Double plays—York to Pesky, Ferriss to Pesky to York, Doerr to Pesky to York. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Detroit, 4. Base on balls—Ferriss, 2; Hutchinson, 4. Strikeouts—Ferriss, 1; Hutchinson, 6. Attendance—50,643.

Nine Bel Air Horses Doped

Bel Air, Md., Aug. 3.—Nine horses were drugged during the meeting here, according to a statement today by George P. Mahoney, chairman of the Maryland Racing Commission who placed emphasis on the fact that "the analysis of the last day is not complete."

The saliva and urine samples were tested biologically and chemically in the State's new mobile laboratory by Dr. Paul Leatherman, chemist, and Dr. A. B. Sloane, pharmacalogist, it was brought out. The result of the nine positive tests was reported to the commission today, Mahoney said.

"This is alarming to the commission as it gives every indication that drugging is being done in a wholesale manner," said Mahoney." The commission is working untiringly with the attorney general's office to establish rules which will protect the public and the sport for the remaining 90 days of racing in Maryland."

Gun Factory, GPO Lead Golf Leagues

With the league season half over, Naval Gun Factory and Government Printing Office lead the Federal Golf Association's Class A and B divisions, respectively.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

Class A	Pts.
Naval Gun Factory	23½
Agriculture	20½
Federal Bureau of Investigation	19½
Army Map Service	18
War Department	16½
General Accounting Office	8½
Treasury Department	6½
Maritime Commission	1
Navy	1
Class B	Pts.
Government Printing Office	20½
Federal Bureau of Investigation	17½
Federal Power Commission	14½
Treasury, Procurement	14
Naval Gun Factory	12
Maritime Commission	10
Rural Electrification Commission	9½
Census	9
Veterans Administration	7½
Agriculture	4

This week's schedule:

Class A—August 7, Federal Bureau of Investigation vs. Navy at Fairfax; August 9, Maritime Commission vs. Army Map Service.

Class B—August 6, Veterans Administration vs. Federal Power Commission at Prince Georges. Naval Gun Factory vs. Agriculture at Fairfax; August 6, Rural Electrification Administration vs. Treasury, Procurement at Bannockburn; August 7, Maritime Commission vs. Federal Bureau of Investigation at Bells Haven; August 9, Government Printing Office vs. Census at Prince Georges.

Gil Bogley Sweeps National Boys' Titles

Kalamazoo, Mich., August 3.—Gilbert Bogley, 15-year-old student at Washington, D. C.'s Landon school, won the National Boys' singles and shared in the doubles championships here today, thereby becoming the first representative of the Middle Atlantic States to take both titles in the 30-year history of the tournament.

Gil, ranked second in pre-tourney seedings, won the singles crown from third ranking Jerry DeWitts of San Francisco, 7—5, 5—7, 6—1, in the singles final this morning. He then teamed up with Keston Deming, jr., of San Francisco, who had been top seeded singles player, to capture the doubles championship over Jack Turpin of Dallas and Julian Oates of Waco, 6—3, 6—4.

The District star failed to take the singles title in straight sets only because he missed match point three times in the second, before losing, 5—7. However, he took the final set fairly easily when DeWitts' overhead shots became inaccurate, and his backhand power faded.

By winning the national title, Bogley climaxed an eight week trip, during which he competed with moderate success in regional tournaments in Rye, N. Y., Charlottesville, Va., Forest Hills, N. Y., Chicago and Detroit. He was accompanied to Kalamazoo by his teacher, Frank (Buddy) Goeltz, of Maryland's Columbia Country Club and was joined here by his father, R. Aubrey Bogley, who arrived by plane this morning.

Flam Junior Winner

Herbie Flam, wiry Beverly Hills, Calif., juvenile ace, swept to his second successive National Junior Tennis title by defeating blond Herbert (Buddie) Behrens of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 6—3, 9—7, 6—2.

Flam, moving swiftly and flawlessly across the court to counter Behren's strategy, kept intact his two-year record of never having lost a set in the tournament by winning the first three out of five.

He was National Junior titleholder in 1945 and won the National Boys' title in 1943.

Behrens featured hard overhand smashes to drive Flam to the corners throughout the match beneath a blazing sun. An estimated 2000 spectators looked on. With Flam deep in the back court, Behrens tried repeatedly to drop shots over the net but Flam moved in easily to counter the shots and drive the ball hard to the Florida boy.

Homer Tops Nats by 1-0

From Page 1

ble-play ,and in the fourth when Lewis drew Grove's only walk of the game, Priddy hit into a double-play. If this sounds monotonous to you, kind reader, consider how the Nats felt about it.

Outside of their three singles, the Nats hit only one ball out of of the infield, Spence's fly to Kennedy in the fifth inning. . . . 3The Nats' feat of leaving nobody on base equaled an oftentied major league record. . . . Scarborough has allowed one run in each of his last two starts without a victory. . . . The Nats have now split even in 14 games on their road trip, with a twin bill scheduled here tomorrow. . . . -Mickey Haefner and Early Wynn will pitch against two White Sox southpaws, Ed Smith and Frank Papish.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Grace, lf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Lewis, rf	2	0	0	2	0	0
Priddy, 2b	3	0	0	3	3	0
Vernon, 1b	3	0	1	8	1	0
Spence, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Travis, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	0
Hitchcock, ss	2	0	0	3	5	0
*Coan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early, c	2	0	1	5	0	0
Scarborough, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
†Binks	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	26	0	3	24	12	0

*Batted for Hitchcock in ninth.
†Batted for Scarborough in ninth.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Tucker, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Appling, ss	3	0	2	4	3	0
Kuhel, 1b	3	0	1	10	1	0
Wright, rf	3	1	3	0	0	0
Haves, c	3	0	1	2	0	0
Kennedy, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Ledlgiani, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0
Michaels, 2b	3	0	1	2	2	1
Grove, p	2	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	27	1	9	27	15	1

WASHINGTON	000 000 000—0
CHICAGO	000 100 00x—1

Run batted in—Wright. Home run—Wright. Stolen base—Wright. Sacrifice—Grove. Double plays—Early to Hitchcock, Priddy to Hitchcock to Vernon, Michaels to Kuhel, Appling to Michaels to Kuhel, Michaels to Appling to Kuhel, Kuhel to Appling, Grove to Appling to Kuhel. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Chicago, 5. Base on balls—Scarborough, 3; Grove, 1. Strikeouts—Scarborough, 2; Grove, 2. Umpires—Summers and Berry. Time—1:27. Attendance—4082.

Transit Baseball Final Opens Tues. on Ellipse

The Lions and Cubs, finalists in the Capital Transit Co. baseball league playoffs, will meet in the first of a three-game title series Tuesday at 5 p. m. on the West Ellipse. The second game will be played Friday, and if a third game is necssary, the place and date will be announced Saturday.

Vines, Haas Lead Golf

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 3 (AP).—Ellsworth Vines, the tennis star who turned to professional golf, and Fred Haas, jr., of New Orleans turned in 54-hole scores of 208 today to lead early finishers in the third round of the St. Paul $10,000 Open golf tournament.

Vines, who had a 36-hole total of 139, shot a three under par 69. Haas started the day's play with 140, then carded a 68, four under par.

Jackson Bradley of Long Beach, Calif., and George Fazio of Los Angeles achieved 210 by firing a 71 and a 68, respectively.

A few minutes later, Johnny Bulla of Chicago came in with a 69 for a 210.

Bob Hamilton of Chicago shot a 72 for a 213, matched by Joe Coria of St. Paul, who scored a third-round 70.

Haas' 208 put him well ahead of Glenn Teal of Miami who shot his third consecutive one-under-par 71 for a 213 total. Teal was followed by Ross Monarchy of Rockford, Ill., and Harry Cooper of Honolulu who had 217s. Monarchy carded a 68 today, Cooper a 69.

Record Field Enters Shoot

Vandalia, Ohio, Aug. 3 (AP).—The Grand American trapshoot goes back to a prewar footing this year with the largest entry list in history due to fire a million shells in 10 days of shooting beginning August 16.

The largest number of marksmen ever to compete in the famed "Roaring Grand" was 1100 in 1939, and Ray Loring, secretary of the Amateur Trapshooting Association of America, said tonight there was no doubt that the record would be broken. The big crowd of shooters made it necessary to expand this year's event from eight days to 10.

The first three days of the event will be devoted to preliminary shoots. August 19 the champion of champions, father and son, junior, subjunior and veterans' titles will be decided over the 100-target route. The various class champions will be determined August 21 and the North American clay target race—200 targets for men and 100 for women—will be shot off on August 21.

The preliminary handicap, shot over 100 targets, will be fired on August 22 and then on August 23 will come the big event of the show—the grand American handicap, a shoot which never has been won twice by any marksman. The defending champion this year will be Don Englebry of Vermilion, Ohio, who broke 99x 100 from the 23-yard-line last year.

Ordinarily the handicap is the last event on the program but this year it will be followed on the twenty-fourth by the North American doubles shoot and the 100-target Vandalia Open. The windup will be the Annie Oakley shoot—100 targets singles and 50 targets at handicap distances—on the twenty-fifth.

Homer Duel Predicted In Grays-Monarchs Bill

The home-run leaders of the Negro National and American Leagues will clash for individual honors today at Griffith Stadium when the Washington Homestead Grays play the Kansas City Monarchs, with Satchel Paige hurling for the Monarchs.

The teams will play a doubleheader, starting at 2 p. m., with Josh Gibson, who leads the Nationals, with 11 home runs and a .354 batting average, battling against Ted Strong, Monarch outfielder, who is among American leaders wit ha .325 average and 5 homers to his credit.

Freak Error In Ninth Gives Reds 3-2 Victory

Leaders' Edge Cut To 1½ Games; Beggs Saves Game After Walters Goes Wild

Brooklyn, Aug. 3 (AP).—The Brooklyn Dodgers blew today's game with Cincinnati, 3-2, with two out in the ninth inning and saw their National League lead once again cut to a game and a half as the St. Louis Cardinals downed the Philadelphia Phillies.

Ahead, 2-1, with nobody on the basepaths and only one more man to retire, Kirby Higbe walked Benny Zientara. The next batter, Ed Lukon, lifted a fly in short right field. Ed Stanky faded back for it, collided with Dixie Walker and the ball bounced out of his glove for a two-base error, scoring Zientara.

Dixie Walker, league-leading batter, was walked in his first three times up and flied out in his fourth trip, thus snapping a 12-game hitting streak.

Cincinnati	AB	H	O	A	Brooklyn	AB	H	O	A
Zientara,2b	2	1	2	5	Stanky,2b	4	1	2	3
Lukon,lf	3	0	2	0	Whitman,cf	4	1	4	1
Usher,lf	0	0	0	0	Galan,lf	3	1	2	0
Hatton,3b	3	0	0	2	Walker,rf	4	0	3	0
Libke,rf	4	1	3	0	Stevens,1b	3	0	9	0
Haas,1b	3	0	13	0	Reese,ss	4	1	2	3
Mueller,c	3	1	1	0	Mikels,3b	4	0	1	2
West,cf	4	2	6	0	Edwards,c	3	0	4	1
Corbitt,ss	4	1	0	5	†Hermanski	1	0	0	0
Walters,p	3	1	0	2	Higbe,p	0	0	0	2
*Frey	1	0	0	0	‡Medwick	1	0	0	0
Beggs,p	0	0	0	0					
Totals	31	7	27	14	Totals	30	4	27	12

*Batted for Walters in ninth.
†Batted for Edwards in ninth.
‡Batted for Higbe in ninth.

Cincinnati	000 100 002—3
Brooklyn	001 010 000—2

Runs—Zientara, Usher, Libke, Stanky, Whitman, Stevens. Stanky. Runs batted in—Galan, Mueller, Stevens, Libke. Two-base hits—Galan, Reese. Three-base hit—Whitman. Sacrifice—Haas, Zientara. Double plays—Corbitt to Zientara to Haas, Reese to Stanky to Stevens. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 10; Brooklyn, 8. Base on balls—Walters, 7; Higbe, 7. Strikeouts—Walters, 1; Higbe, 3. Hits—Walters, 4 in 8; Beggs, 0 in 1. Winner—Walters. Attendance—22,986.

Veterans Go To Chandler

The American Veterans of World War II (Amvets) who backed Bruce Campbell in his successful effort to make a salary adjustment with the Washington Baseball Club, will take the cases of over 100 other former big leaguers direct to Baseball Commissioner A. B. (Happy) Chandler.

Jack W. Hardy of Washington, national commander of the Amvets, yesterday announced he would confer with Chandler Tuesday in Cincinnati at which time he would demand that baseball owners guarantee former servicemen players a full year's salary at their salary scale prior to entering the service.

All veterans released outright should receive a full year's pay, Hardy contends. He added that those players released to lower leagues should be allowed the difference between prewar and present salary by the big league club.

Hardy will use the Campbell case as one of his most forceful points. The Washington club agreed to pay Campbell the difference between the $9000 he received in 1942 and the combined salaries he will draw this year with the Washington, Buffalo and Minneapolis clubs.

Robson Races Here Tuesday

The king of auto racing drivers, George Robson, will compete on the regular seven-event midget auto racing program at West Lanham Speedway Tuesday night.

Robson, who won the Memorial Day Indianapolis 500-mile classic in his famous big car, will be behind the wheel of Milt Marion's speedy white Offenhauser for qualifying, semifeature and feature competition Tuesday.

The daring Californian will also bring along the famous big car with which he averaged 114 miles per hour in winning the Indianapolis race and will endeavor to shatter the existing midget record for the track.

An outstanding field has been lined up to compete against Robson, headed by Shorty McAndrews, a feature winner at West Lanham this year and leading point scorer in the battle for national midget honors.

Osterbaan Quits Basketball Post With Wolverines

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 3 (U.P.).—Athletic Director H. O. (Fritz) Crisler today announced the resignation of Bennie Oosterbaan as basketball coach at the University of Michigan and simultaneously revealed that Osborne B. (Ozzie) Cowles of Darthmouth was his choice to succeed him.

Crisler, who started Cowles off on his big league collegiate coaching career, said he would recommend the Darthmouth veteran to the board of regents. Crisler's recommendations always have been approved in the past.

Oosterbaan, former All-American end at Michigan, recently was named backfield coach and Crisler's No. 1 football assistant. Because of his added duties, Oosterbaan has asked to be relieved of the basketball job which he held since 1938.

Regatta Adds Star Boats

The world famous Star boats, fastest of the small one-design sailing craft, will compete for the first time in the President's Cup Regatta on September 14-15, Carlton Skinner, regatta sailing chairman, announced yesterday. Introduction of this event was made possible through extensive wartime dredging operations conducted by the Army Engineers in the Hains Point course area.

Previously, Star skippers were handicapped by shoal waters which virtually restricted the deep-keeled craft to the established channel.

The committee also voted to confine sailing events to one-design boats, and eliminated handicap classes A and B, which were featured in past regattas. This latest move was made to hold down entries to approximately 125 boats—maximum number that the course can accommodate for competitive sailing. Other events besides the star class are Chesapeake 20 (round robin), Chesapeake 20 (chine bottom), lightning, Hampton one-design, 16-foot comet, snipe, penguin and moth. Heaviest entry is expected in the comet class. Comets are junior-sized stars adapted with centerboards.

Preceding the sailing events will be the swimming classic on September 7 at the East Potomac Pool, and the canoeing and rowing competition on September 8.

Chief interest will be centered on the motorboat races September 20-22, with the battle for the Gold Cup between the Nation's top-speed demons as the climax.

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10,000 Fans to Attend Saratoga Comeback Try

Saragto Springs, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP).—Thoroughbreds will race down the stretch again Monday at historic Saratoga for the first time since 1942 amid predictions that the 82-year-old track's future well might be called to the tune of parimutuel betting machine music.

A record opening day crowd, approaching 10,000 is anticipated, but there is much conjecture as to the total attendance for the 24-day meeting ending August 31.

hTe Saratoga meetings have been held at New York City the past three years.

The Majors

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Boston	71	31	.696	....
New York	58	42	.580	12
Detroit	57	42	.576	12½
WASHINGTON	51	49	.510	19
Cleveland	49	52	.485	21½
*St. Louis	43	55	.439	26
Chicago	41	59	.410	29
*Philadelphia	29	69	.296	40

*Playing night game.

Yesterday's Results

Chicago, 1; WASHINGTON, 0.
Boston, 5; Detroit, 3.
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night). (Only games scheduled.)

Games Today

New York at Cleveland (2)
Chandler (15-5) and Bevins (11-7) vs. Feller (20-6) and Embree (6-9).
Boston at Detroit
Harris (13-5) vs. Newhouser (20-3).
WASHINGTON at Chicago (2)
Haefner (9-7) and Wynn (2-0) vs. Papish (1-4) and Smith (6-7).
Philadelphia at St. Louis (2)
Knerr (2-12) and Flores (2-4) vs. Ferens (2-5) and Shirley (5-10).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Brooklyn	60	39	.606	....
St. Louis	58	40	.592	1½
*Chicago	52	43	.547	6
Cincinnati	48	49	.495	11
*Boston	45	49	.479	12½
*New York	44	55	.444	16
Philadelphia	41	54	.432	17
Pittsburgh	39	57	.400	19½

*Playing night game.

Yesterday's Results

Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Pittsburgh at New York (night).
Chicago at Boston (night).

Games Today

Cincinnati at Brooklyn
Vander Meer (8-6) vs. Melton (1-1).
Pittsburgh at New York (2)
Strincevich (5-9) and Bahr (4-2) or Roe (2-8) vs. Schumacher (3-4) and Budnick, (1-2).
Chicago at Boston (2)
Schmitz (7-7) and Passeau (8-7) vs. Cooper (9-8) and Niggeling (1-3).
St. Louis at Philadelphia (2)
Dickson (9-3) and Pollet (12-5) vs. Rowe (11-4) and Raffensberger (6-7).

Gas Nine Wins

Martinsburg, W. Va., Aug. 3.—The Hose Company No. 5 baseball club took a 6-1 game from the Bakerton (Jefferson County club in a twilight encounter here today. Bakerton earlier in the week had defeated the Martinsburg Blue Sox.

Galento Demands Recount After Losing Bout to Octopus

By James A. MacLean
United Press Staff Writer

SEATTLE, Aug. 3 (U.P.).—State Boxing Commissioner Don McPhee today probed Tony Galento's claims he was fouled six times in a waterfront bout with an eight-armed octopus.

"Worse than my fight with the Brown Bomber," the 274-pound Orange, N. J., clown complained, and demanded a rematch.

Galento tangled with the eight-gloved marine monster in a 6-foot water-ring set up outside this city's aquarium.

"Never laid a glove on me," said the human beer-barrel, "except under warter."

Dredged up from the bottom of Seattle's waterfront, Tony's opponent weighed in at 75 pounds, with a reach of 8 feet.

Each foot was harnessed in a 16-ounce glove.

Galento, touring the northwest as a wrestling referee, showed only flashes of his old style.

Wading into his opponent, chin-deep in salt brine, Galento blocked four lefts.

"Anyway, they must have been left. They all came from the same side," he said, "at exactly the same time."

Three seconds later, Galento said, while buocking two rights, he was hit six time belowe the water-line.

"His purse is tide up," snapped McPhee.

Seizing the advantage, the octopus tattooed Galento with tenacles, confusing the referee by simultaneously dropping to three knees.

Out-armed, Galento leaped from the tank, and requsted to return.

"Something," said McPhee, "smelt."

Chestertown, in Hambletonian, May Make Ex-Owner Sorry

Around Town

Sundra May Appeal For Back Salary

By Al Costello
Post Reporter

NOW that Bruce Campbell has won his fight with the Washington Baseball Club to collect the difference between his $9000 salary of 1942 and his earnings this year under the Selective Service Act, look for Steve Sundra to ask the Browns "how about it?" Sundra, who won two games for the Browns in 1944 before entering the service, is now in Atlantic City and was an interested observer of Campbell's campaign . . . Joe Gannon and Frank Sweeney, former 147 and 160-pound National A.A.U. champions 'way back in '44, are anticipating their Army discharges sometime in the next 60 days. Gannon now weighs 179, Sweeney close to 200, but it's muscle, not fat. Joe's sister, Pat, (and a lovely thing, too), is Clark Griffith's secretary . . . Promoter Joe Turner's fickle stomach is on the war-path again . . . Buddy Myer, who won the American League batting championship as a Nat in 1935, (how time flies) is deeply concerned over his wife's condition in Doctor's Hospital. Only one word can describe Minna (Mrs. Myer) and that's: Wonderfull . . . Frank Filchock, ex-Redskin who will perform with the New York Giants this fall, is dividing his time evenly between working out daily at Georgetown, fishing and bragging about his success as an angler. Recently snagged an 8-pound carp and a 2½ pound bass, so he says . . . A very happy young lady is Jean Handley (address unknown, darn it) who only the other day recovered her pocketbook, lost two weeks ago at Griffith Stadium, containin ga money order for 75 bucks. Eddie Eynon, ball club secretary, says lost pocketbooks and bill folds are seldom turned in but during the Nats' last home stay three were recovered in two days, each containing money. All of which goes to prove there are a few honest folks left.

Dan (Tops) Parker asks in the N. Y. Mirror: "Isn't Mike Jacobs' threat to sue Beau Jack for fighting Danny Kapilow in Washington in violation of Beau's contract to perform exclusively for the Twentieth Century Club a lot of malarkye, designed to offset the fact that Messrs. Chick Wergeles and Al Weill, managers of the respective fighters, are pals and have been conferring with Mike all week?" Friend Dan never asks a silly question, therefore, never gets a silly answer . . . Charley Nelson, Washington and North Beach, Md., horse owner who steeds are now campaigning at Atlantic City, is ill enough to be hospitalized at the Shore . . . The suspension of "Nemo" Leibold, Louisville manager, for attacking an umpire, caused Clark Griffith to raise his bushy brows a little. Little "Nemo" was an aggressive player, full of scrap and hustle, Grift says, but never one to swing fists . . . When Stan Stroller (Arch McDonald's baseball broadcasting partner) says over the radio he is thinking of challenging the winner of the Gil Coan-George Case race here August 21, he isn't kidding. Stan (who was Sam Stroller at Michigan in 1936) was a member of the Wolverine track team, was on the '36 Olympic team in Berlin, and defeated Jesse Owens three times in 25 races. Claims he still can break 10 for the 100 with a month or so of training and 20 pounds less. McDonald, the man not the horse, also wants in the picture and hereby issues a challenge for a race of 10 feet or less to The Post's own Walter (Pounds) Haight, but it is extremely doubtful either could go the route!

Strasburg Plans Fair To Cover Stadium Cost

Strasburg, Va., Aug. 2.—The Strasburg Baseball Club is preparing plans for a home carnival to be held on the town lot starting August 21 and continuing through August 24 for the benefit of the newly erected Kline Stadium.

The stadium, built at a cost of $1500, was recently dedicated in the memory of Lieut. Fred Kline, the only member of the Strasburg club to lose his life in World War II. Main feature of the three-day carnival will be the chancing off of a Shetland pony at 10:30 Saturday night.

Washington Park

1—5½; $3000; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Sly Tigress, 113 (Campbell) 6.00 3.60 3.40
*Captain Dave, 113 (Dukes) 5.20 10.40
*High Hope, 118 (Richard) 4.40 6.60
Karakorum, Attrition, Chance Dance, K. High Proof, Town School, Mannequin, Love Bonnet, Milk Quest.
*Dead heat for second.

2—5½; $3500; 2-year-olds; allowances.
Check Please, 116 (Smith) 9.20 4.60 3.80
Star Reward, 118 (Anderson) 4.00 3.20
Indian Idol, 118 (Skavenski) 4.00
Salamar, Cap Rock, Count Rough, Turf, Seddons, Mid Victory, Bullish.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $45.40.

3—6; $3000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Sara Mae, 116 (Rambo) 3.40 2.20 2.40
†Prince Mistake, 119 (Pierson) 3.80 2.60
Expediter, 116 (Anderson) 2.80
Dairy Deirdre, †Some Man, Susan E., Pink Doll, Dame J., My Scott, Mail Johnny.
†H. C. Dressler and Mrs. P. G. Johnson entry.

4—5½; $4000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Navy Crown, 121 (Smith) 2.40 2.40 2.20
Chesty, 121 (Trexelka) 2.60 2.60
Dauntless, 116 (Pratt) 3.40
Shut Eye, Pristine, Lanzac.

5—5½; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.
High Leo, 116 (Smith) 7.40 4.00 3.00
George Gaines, 118 (Campbell) 6.00 4.00
Perfect Saltram, 118 (Adams) 2.80
Little Schinz, Flymenow, Miss America, Double Slam, Broom Ride, Bob's Pick, Copper Jade.

6—1 mi.; $30,000; 2-year-olds up; handicap.
†Armed, 126 (Pierson) 3.20 2.40 2.20
Speckled, 124 (Keen) 3.40 2.60
Challenge Me, 112 (Hettinger) 2.80 2.20
Politic, Rouiffer, Sandslinger, Sirtus, Sir Bim, Air Sailor, †Pot O'Luck.
†Calumet Farm entry.

7—1 1-16; $20,000; 2-year-olds; stakes.
Bimelech, 125 (Adams) 11.40 4.80 2.60
Colonel O'F, 125 (Bodine) 7.00 4.60
John's Prize, 120 (Johnson) 5.40
Kiss Her, Pritino, Fast Finder, Frostmyer, Ballastic, Brisent, Delegate, Fad Lock.

8—1½; $20000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Cheery Lee, 106 (Smith) 5.60 3.60 2.60
†Pavilion, 109 (McElhenney) 4.80 2.40
Mossgold, 119 (Dubois) 4.60
Journal, Mantekin, Seventeen Guns, Sugar Chest, Kismis Reward, †Lost and Found.
†Essential entry.

$40,000 Doled Out For Beauty

Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP).—The buggy whip "Man O' Wars" get together Wednesday in the twenty-first running of the Corn Tassel Derby—trotting's $50,000 Hambletonian stakes—and if history repeats, Chestertown should come bouncing home the winner.

The first chapter in this history was written when Bill Cane, who owns the triangular track on which this derby is trotted, sold a little number named McLin Hanover practically on the eve of the 1938 running, and McLin came trotting home in front with a winner's $37,962 pay check.

Last week, Cane sent Chestertown out to victory in the National Stakes at Old Orchard, Me., and off that win the son of Volomite, who never got to the post last season as a two-year-old skyrocketed to the top of the pack as the Hambletonian favorite.

He Does It Again

Then, on Tuesday—eight days before this year's running—Bill wrapped up Chestertown and put a fancy price tag of $40,000 on him. Along came Walker E. Smith, a Los Angeles rancher, and bought him to give history a chance to take its second ride on the Hambletonian merry-go-round.

Of course with a field of anywhere from a dozen to a dozen and half three-year-olds slated to go to the post in the best-two-of-three heat trotting classic, it is no sure pop that Chestertown will be first to the paying teller when they cut up the $50,0000 pot.

As a matter of fact, two fillies, Deanna, last year's 2-year-old champion, and West field Girl, a stable mate of the great Greyhound from the barn of E. J. Baker of St. Charles, Ill., are drawing as much attention as a couple of movie glamor gals. Victory Song, a $37,000 yearling bay owned by Mrs. James B. Johnson of Rochester, Mich., who has long been known for her show horses rather than her trotters, has considerable bacvking off his stunt of winning one of the heats of the national at Old Orchard.

Mr. Hambletonian Himself

Trainer Harry Whitney will handle either Chestertown or Westfield Girl, while 31-year-old Gibson White of Lexington, Ky., or his 73-year-old father, Ben, who is practically Mr. Hambletonian himself, will pilot Deanna.

Good Time track has had its face lifted for this twenty-first running of the event that for one day each year puts Goshen up front and center on the sports map. The track has been widened so 12 horses, instead dof eight, can start abreast, and the sharp turns have been eased.

Rooms in hotels and tourist houses in the area are already as hard to get as new automobiles, and the folks hereabout wouldn't be surprised if the crowd makes Bill Cane's mutuel machines sing a new high "C"—for cash. The existing record for betting on the Hambletonian is $246,832.

Local England Vs. U. S. Fight Card Sought

Washington, D. C., has entered its bid to the National Amateur Athletic Union for one of the England vs. United States amateur boxing cards, should the British accept an invitation that has been extended them to come to America late next month.

According to plans, the British would fight four times in the United States. An American team fought twice in the, British Isles early this year, defeating the Irish in Dublin and losing to the English in London. One Washingtonia, Johny Arduil, a 112-pounder, was a member of the United States team.

STAN

From Page 6

breast stroke in the Weeks Memorial. Other 1945 victories were at Bainbridge, New York and Baltimore.

This year at High Point he notched three more records, then got back to Washington just in time to score in the A. Early Weeks 200-yard race.

The Women's National will provide Tinkham his first real taste of intersectional competition. And the recent graduate of Gordon Junior High School is expected to make something of it.

Rockingham

1—¾; $2500; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Brush, 111 (Shaw) 27.40 11.60 4.00
Buck Sergeant, 113 (Keese) 7.00 3.20
Mel Indian, 113 (Licasi) 2.40
Dual Purpose, Liberty Flame, Xitlable, Delonita, Linwood Miss, Friends Queen.

2—¾; $2500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.
Ehre, 119 (Slate) 24.20 13.20 10.20
Wise Sue, 109 (Licasi) 7.40 5.80
Ehmet to Bet, 112 (Bureau) 6.40
Meretrix, Listing, Celtics, Botamai, Western Front, Davie's Sister, Mirasilte, Seasauds, Woodford Annie.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $277.40.

3—⅝; $2300; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Renraw, 112 (Slate) 13.20 6.40 3.40
Elmo Grier, 117 (Bauer) 6.40 3.20
Bad Cold, 108 (Licasi) 2.40
Cadmus, Caventure, Scotch Trap, Jobiots.

4—1-20; $2300; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Pen's Count, 109 (Bauer) 25.80 6.60 3.00
Escandalito, 107 (Keese) 3.60 2.60
Mattie Sue, 107 (Licasi) 2.60
Tenalite, Devil's Bit, Tyn Down.

5—⅝; $2500; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Reapire, 117 (Keese) 3.40 2.40 2.20
War Page, 113 (Turnbull) 2.40 2.20
Masterlike, 116 (Hettinger) 2.20
Old Union, First Mate, Innate.

6—1 1-16; $10,000 added; 3-year-olds up.
First Mate, 108 (Dunlin) 22.20 5.40 3.00
Dinner Party, 124 (Hettinger) 2.80 2.20
Bel Reign, 122 (Baird) 2.60
Gabe Paul, †Winsome Lad, †De-Reign-Mi.
†H. B. Carroll entry.

7—1 1-16; $30000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Tragic Ending, 104 (Keese) 8.20 3.80 3.60
Here Mine, 104 (Licasi) 3.80 2.80
Midnight Ride, 109 (Dantzin) 2.60
Wise Timmie, Peanmpacker, J. Lee Greenock, Keisuride, Mover.

8—1½; $3500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
†Barnacle, 112 (Licasi) 7.20 3.60 2.60
†Jubilee, 107 (Turner) 5.80 4.00
Reach Shower, 104 (Baird) 6.60
Turntable, Gateway, King's Feast, Double Bourbon, Goofy Gunsdrop.
†Frances Stable entry.

Our Boy Bogley and Other Finalists

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

GIL BOGLEY, Washington youngster who won the National boys' tennis championship yesterday, is shown here with other finalists in the junior and boys' tournaments at Kalamazoo, which. Left to right: Bogley and Jerry De Witts, Vallejo, Calif.; the boys finalists, and Herbie Flam, Beverly Hills, Calif., and Herbert (Buddy) Behrens, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., the junior finalists. Bogley won the boys' title by defeating De Witts in three sets, 7—5, 5—7, 6—1

North End and Bull Run Shows Draw Local Horses Today

The North End Horse Show and the Bull Run Hunt Club Horse Show will both get under way at 1 p. m. today. Eleven classes are listed for the tri-colors and reserves for both hunter and jumper divisions.

Jumper division stars will include such top blue ribbon winners as Dave Martin's Cateer, Mrs. John Curry's Smoky Mist, Mrs. Betty Hurst's Gray Lark, Bobby Lee's Bonne Fille, Dr. and Mrs. Alvin I. Kay's Smacko, Al Earnest's Dickie Boy and Ivan the Terrible, Sam Bogely's Ringmaster, James Bland's Greystone, Cheerie Hallman's Apple Jack and Lady Jack and Flint Hill Farm's Caddy's Trump. They will compete for honors in the touch and out, knockdown and out, open jumper and handy jumper events.

A classy field of fox chasers will compete in the hunter division, taking part will be such favorites as Dr. and Mrs. Kay's Phantom Raider, Anne Hagner's After Dark, Mrs. William Gary's Tom Tom, Mr. and Mrs. George Mueller's Ballela, June Martyn's Blond Reel, Mrs. Forrest Sherman's Beale Walk, Mrs. Stedman Teller's Gracias, and several from Charles Carrico's Bradley Farms. The Virginia Hunt country will send representatives from the stables of Eve Prime, Alex Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. John Maloney, Martin Vogel, jr., and John Freeman. The model hunter and open hunter classes will feature this division.

The Portner Estate at Manassas, Va., will be the scene of the Bull Run Hunt Club Horse Show which is sponsored by the American Legion's Prince William Post. The card consists of 13 classes with hunter and jumper championships. Hunt club members are primed for competition in a featured event limited to Bull Run Hunt Club horses. The winner will be awarded the J. Carl Kincheloe Trophy.

The triple bar, modified Olympia and the knockdown-and-out classes will feature the jumper division. Hunters will perform in seven classes featured by the open hunters and ladies hunters. A class for road hacks and a bareback jumping contest round out the day's activities.

Racing Charts for Bel Air

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1946—BY WALTER HAIGHT.
WEATHER CLEAR. TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—Six and one-half furlongs. Purse, $1000; claiming. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 2:04. Owner, John Red. Time, 1:20⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MR. JIM	(Baird)	111	10	7	3½	3h	2h	1nk	$6.45
VICTORIOUS DOT	(Edens)	112	8	3	2h	2hd	3h	2h	5.50
LORD LOUDOUN	(Tammaro)	117	6	2	1h	1h	1h	3h	2.10
MERRY ELOIN	(Bauer)	112	2	10	10	8hd	8h	4h	6.05
†PROBLEM CHILD	(Seagraves)	108	7	6	6h	5h	4hd	5h	17.25
BROWN SPOOK	(Cusimano)	108	1	1	7h	7h	7½	6½	22.15
REBLINE	(Gruber)	112	4	9	8h	8h	9h	7½	5.95
VETERAN	(Sarno)	116	5	4	5h	6h	5h	8h	13.95
JOE SMOKEY	(Carrillo)	113	3	5	4h	4½	6½	9h	22.50
ORNERY	(Maisal)	114	9	8	9h	10	10	10	74.60

MR. JIM, $14.90, $6.70, $3.40; VICTORIOUS DOT, $7.10, $4.20; LORD LOUDOUN, $2.60.

SECOND RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1000; claiming. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 2:32½. Owner, Nicolas Ludington. Time, 1:47.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
SPUYTEN DUYVIL	(Cusimano)	108	5	4	1½	2h	2h	1hd	1h	$8.85
ORENCO	(Sarno)	119	4	7	2h	1½	1hd	2h	2h	2.30
QUENT REYNOLDS	(Carrillo)	119	1	5	3h	3h	3h	3h	3h	1.80
CLOCK TIME	(Baird)	108	7	3	4½	5h	4½	4h	4h	6.15
RUNNING RIOT	(Gruber)	106	2	1	6h	6h	6h	5½	5½	10.45
ROSE OF DAWN	(F. Kelly)	113	6	2	3h	4h	8h	6h	6h	21.25
VALDINA RAVEN	(Edens)	110	3	6	7	7	7	7	7	11.30

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, $19.70, $7.70, $3.80; ORENCO, $4.10, $2.70; QUENT REYNOLDS, $2.60.

Daily Double, MR. JIM and SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Paid $253.90

THIRD RACE—Five furlongs (Bel Air course). Purse, $1000; allowances. For 3-year-olds. Start good. Off at 3:02½. Owner, Mrs. R. Noelker. Time, 1:00⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
KNIGHT'S HURRY	(Edens)	110	8	1	2h	2h	1hd	1nk	$2.00
BINGE	(Tammaro)	116	1	4	1h	1h	2h	2h	12.40
RED TAG	(Romaine)	117	7	2	4h	3h	3h	3h	2.50
VITESSE	(F. Kelly)	112	6	7	6h	5½	4hd	4h	†
MACEDONIA	(Carrillo)	113	2	8	7h	7h	5h	5h	28.70
SCOTCH GARD	(Sarno)	116	3	6	5h	4h	6h	6h	9.80
COOLAMAY	(Zubrinic)	107	9	3	5½	6h	7½	7½	56.15
MARY MORSE	(Ballinger)	107	4	5	8	8h	8h	8h	38.10
BARDT'S BABY	(W. Kirk)	112	5	9	9	9	9	9	26.95

†Colt Davis and B. F. Bond entry.
KNIGHT'S HURRY, $6.00, $3.30, $2.40; BINGE, $3.30, $2.40; RED TAG, $2.70.

FOURTH RACE—Five furlongs (Bel Air course). Purse, $1000; allowances. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 3:32½. Owner, J. J. Ring. Time, 1:00⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
DAINGER GIRL	(Baird)	108	2	3	1h	1h	1h	2h	$34.30
MEETMENOW	(Tammaro)	115	3	4	2h	2h	2½	1h	1.70
SHIP AHOY	(F. Kelly)	113	5	6	5h	4h	3h	3h	3.70
PIGEON HILL	(Cusimano)	108	7	1	4h	3½	4h	4h	14.60
HAWKWOOD ARESS	(Scott)	115	8	2	3½	5h	5h	5h	2.80
MR. ELMER	(Zubrinic)	115	1	8	7h	6h	6h	6h	24.15
FABRIN	(Edens)	110	4	7	6hd	7h	7h	7h	8.50
ECOBOUT	(W. Kirk)	112	6	5	8	8	8	8	40.30

DAINGER GIRL, $50.60, $15.30, $8.30; MEETMENOW, $4.30, $3.40; SHIP AHOY, $3.90.

FIFTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1500; handicap. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 4:02½. Owner, G. Y. Booker. Time, 1:44⅘ (new track record).

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
LAWLESS MISS	(W. Kirk)	113	1	1	1h	1h	1h	1½	$4.00
BRIGHT REMARK	(Edens)	116	3	3	4h	3½	2h	2½	2.60
†WHITE TORCH	(Edens)	120	5	4	2½	2h	3h	3h	3.80
ALDRIDGE	(F. Kelly)	113	7	2	6h	5h	5h	4½	6.80
INTELLIGENTSIA	(Buderi)	108	6	5	5½	6h	6h	5h	14.60
BETTY'S BOBBY	(Cusimano)	114	2	6	3h	4h	4½	6h	4.35
STAR BACK	(Arduini)	114	4	7	7	7	7	7	11.65

LAWLESS MISS, $10.00, $4.80, $3.00; BRIGHT REMARK, $4.10, $2.70; SWEEP TORCH, $3.60.

SIXTH RACE—One mile 70 yards. Purse, $1200; allowances. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 4:38. Owner, R. Noelker. Time, 1:43.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
COURT BLENHEIM	(Edens)	111	1	7	6h	7h	3h	3h	1nk	$6.95
SHOVE OFF	(Scott)	116	9	1	3h	3h	2hd	2h	2hd	10.35
BIG MOOSE	(Maisal)	116	2	5	2h	1½	1h	1h	3hd	16.35
COMEDY PLAYER	(Ballinger)	106	5	3	4h	4h	4h	4h	4h	2.40
PENNANT PLAY	(Tammaro)	119	7	4	5h	6h	7h	5h	5h	1.55
SOME WHERE	(Arduini)	107	8	2	7h	8h	8h	8h	6h	23.35
GLASTER	(Bauer)	111	4	8	8h	5h	6hd	6½	7h	10.80
KALTAIN	(Gruber)	108	6	9	9	9	9	9	8h	9.75
GALLANT	(Cusimano)	108	3	6	1hd	2h	5h	9hd	9	5.75

COURT BLENHEIM, $15.90, $10.40, $6.10; SHOVE OFF, $13.40, $7.60; BIG MOOSE, $9.70.

SEVENTH RACE—One mile. Purse, $1000; claiming. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 5:08½. Owner, Mrs. A. Greenberg. Time, 1:39⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
WOODBUCK	(Carrillo)	113	4	6	6½	6½	5½	4½	1nk	$4.35
GALACRY	(Gruber)	111	1	7	4h	4h	3h	3h	2½	11.80
BARDY	(Cusimano)	108	5	5	5h	5h	6h	5h	3h	6.10
TIPTOLATE	(Edens)	109	2	1	1½	1½	1h	1½	4½	2.40
FLAYJAMES	(C. Walters)	115	3	4	3h	2h	2h	2h	5h	3.00
INMATE	(Baird)	114	7	3	7	7	7	6h	6½	4.85
ZEE JR.	(F. Kelly)	113	6	2	2hd	3h	4½	7	7	22.40

WOODBUCK, $14.70, $8.30, $5.20; GALACRY, $12.00, $6.40; BARDY, $4.70.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-fourth miles. Purse, $1000; claiming. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 5:46½. Owner, G. H. Pearce, Time, 2:09⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
CHAR FOOT	(Scott)	115	6	4	3h	4h	1hd	1nk	$3.75
SUN CHEVIE	(Zubrinic)	101	1	2	1hd	2h	2h	2½	2.65
ROSE'S BOY	(Cusimano)	111	8	5	4h	3h	3h	3h	3.25
FLYING JOHN	(Baird)	108	2	1	2h	1hd	2h	3hd	4.30
DUNBAR	(Bodert)	113	7	7	7	7	6	5h	6.15
WINTIME	(Hettinger)	108	3	6	5h	6h	5h	6hd	6	10.95
FROGS EYE	(C. Walters)	115	4	3	1h	4h	5½	7		14.80

†Eased up.
CHAR FOOT, $13.50, $5.80, $3.30; SUN CHEVIE, $6.70, $3.20; ROSE'S BOY, $3.00.

ROCKINGHAM SELECTIONS
1—Sixteen Rebel, Broadway Jim, Grand Peter.
2—Panhandle, Fourth Watch, Mercutio.
3—Not Tomorrow, Bright Arc, Night Editor.
4—First Command, Easy Blend, Meehan-Inder.
5—Noonday Sun, Easy Queen, Regrath Shot.
6—Gay Glee, Fairielene, King Leroy.
7—Johnstown Kid, Feather Finery, Averell.
8—HALTON BOY, Cee Ref, Tina Santour.
—Louisville Times (F).

WASHINGTON PARK SELECTIONS
1—Major Lee, Little Bits, Rosshead.
2—Darby Duluth, Cooling Spring, Golden Cross.
3—Great Plains, Jerrm, Phasis.
4—BURGOOLETTE, Artibelle Rose, Handy Lad.
5—High Shine, Barra Sahib, Hadrian.
6—Four Winds, Gala Revlew, Forkly.
7—Syl's Bobby, Brief High, Encore.
8—Just Tourist, Marathoner, Five Nic.
—Louisville Times (F).

Friday Night Box Scores

Here are the box scores of the Major League games played Friday night:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Grace, rf	3	1	2	2	0	0
Lewis, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Priddy, 2b	4	0	1	4	5	0
Torres, 2b	0	0	0	0	1	0
Vernon, 1b	3	1	3	13	0	0
Spence, cf	3	0	2	2	0	0
Travis, 3b	3	0	1	1	3	0
Hitchcock, ss	3	0	1	1	3	0
Early, c	3	0	1	4	0	0
Newsom, p	3	1	1	1	2	0
Totals	32	3	12	27	15	0

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Tucker, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Appling, ss	4	0	1	2	4	0
Kuhel, 1b	4	0	2	6	1	1
Wright, rf	4	0	2	1	0	1
Haynes, c	4	0	1	5	1	0
Kennedy, lf	3	0	1	1	0	1
Lollgtaul, 2b	3	0	0	2	1	0
Michaels, 2b	1	0	0	1	2	0
Rigney, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hamner, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Hodgin	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hollingsworth, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	7	27	14	2

*Batted for Hamner in eighth.

WASHINGTON	000	100	211—5
CHICAGO	000	000	000—0

Runs batted in—Travis, Grace, Lewis (2), Spence, Newsom. Two-base hits—Hayes, Kuhel, Early, Lewis. Three-base hits—Vernon. Grace. Sacrifice—Newsom. Double plays—Appling to Michaels to Kuhel, Travis to Priddy to Vernon, Hitchcock to Priddy to Vernon, Michaels to Appling to Kuhel, Priddy to Hitchcock to Vernon. Left on bases—Washington, 13; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Newsom, 2; BlAgney, 1. Strikeouts—Newsom, 4; Rigney, 2. Hits—Rigney, 12 in 6⅔; Hamner, 2 in 1⅓; Hollingsworth, 3 in 1. Hit by pitcher—Rigney (Grace), Hamner (Priddy). Loser—Rigney. Umpires—Berry and Summers.

New York.	AB	R	H	O	A
St'weiss, 2b	4	1	1	2	3
Henrich, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Bouchock, 1b	4	0	1	7	0
Lindell, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Keller, rf	2	0	0	4	0
Robinson, c	4	0	1	4	0
Johnson, 3b	2	1	2	2	3
Rizzuto, ss	2	0	0	3	5
*DiMaggio	1	0	0	0	0
Crosetti, ss	0	0	0	1	1
Bonham, p	1	0	1	0	3
†Dickey	1	0	0	0	0
Gettel, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	2	7	26	15

*Batted for Rizzuto in seventh.
†Batted for Bonham in eighth.

Cleveland.	AB	H	O	A
Case, lf	4	2	2	0
Conway, 2b	4	0	4	4
Seerey, rf	3	0	2	0
Edwards, rf	4	0	2	0
Becker, 1b	3	2	8	1
Boudreau, ss	3	0	2	2
Ross, 3b	3	1	0	3
Hegan, c	3	0	5	0
Reynolds, p	3	0	1	1
Totals	29	5	27	12

Runs batted in—Conway, Becker, Hegan. Two-base hit—Johnson. Three-base hit—Becker. Stolen base—Case. Sacrifice—Boudreau. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 4. Base on balls—Bonham, 1; Reynolds, 4. Strikeouts—Gettel, 2; Reynolds, 5. Hits—Bonham, 4 in 7; Gettel, 1 in 1. Loser—Bonham.

New York	000	000	200—2
Cleveland	200	100	00x—3

Runs—Conway, Seerey, Becker. Errors—Bouchock, Stirnweiss, Johnson, Edwards. Runs batted in—Conway, Becker, Hegan. Two-base hit—Johnson. Three-base hit—Becker. Stolen base—Case. Sacrifice—Boudreau. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 4. Base on balls—Bonham, 1; Reynolds, 4. Strikeouts—Gettel, 2; Reynolds, 5. Hits—Bonham, 4 in 7; Gettel, 1 in 1. Loser—Bonham.

Ph'delphia.	AB	H	O	A
St'nback, rf	5	2	2	0
Handley, 3b	5	2	3	5
McCosky, cf	4	1	2	0
Rosar, c	5	4	6	1
Majeski, 3b	5	0	1	2
Suder, ss	5	0	2	3
Chapman, lf	5	3	2	0
McQuinn, 1b	5	3	8	0
M'childon, p	2	0	0	1
Totals	42	15	27	12

St. Louis.	AB	H	O	A
Stevens, 1b	3	1	11	0
Zarilla, rf	4	1	2	1
Berardino, ss	4	1	1	4
Heath, lf	3	2	1	0
Judnich, cf	3	2	2	0
†Lacadello	0	0	0	0
Galehouse, p	1	0	0	1
Fannin, p	1	0	0	1
*Dillinger	1	0	0	0
Ferrick, p	0	0	0	0
Zoldak, p	0	0	0	0
‡Leabo	1	0	0	0
Totals	30	7	27	11

*Batted for Fannin in seventh.
†Batted for Christman in ninth.
‡Batted for Zoldak in ninth.

Philadelphia	003	100	040—8
St. Louis	110	001	000—3

Runs—Stainback, Handley (2), Chapman (3), McQuinn (2), Stevens, Zarilla, Berardino. Errors—Zarilla, Berardino, Galehouse, Stevens. Runs batted in—Heath (2), Christman, Handley (2), McCosky, Stainback, Rosar (2). Two-base hits—Heath, Christman, Handley, Stainback. Sacrifice—Marchildon. Double plays—Zarilla to Christman, Handley to McQuinn, Majeski to Handley to McQuinn. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 7. Base on balls—Marchildon, 7; Fannin, 2. Strikeouts—Marchildon, 5; Galehouse, 1; Fannin, 2. Hits—Galehouse, 8 in 3⅔; Fannin, 3 in 3⅓; Ferrick, 4 in ⅓; Zoldak, 1 in 1⅓. Wild pitch—Marchildon. Passed ball—Mancuso. Loser—Galehouse.

Cincinnati.	AB	H	O	A
Zientara, 2b	3	1	1	1
Lukon, lf	4	0	2	0
Hatton, 3b	3	0	0	2
Libke, rf	3	1	1	1
Haas, 1b	4	1	11	0
Mueller, c	4	0	3	1
West, cf	3	0	2	0
Corbitt, ss	3	0	3	2
Riesser, p	3	0	0	3
†Lamanno	1	1	0	0
‡Adams	0	0	0	0

Business Outlook

By J. A. Livingston

Things are a little less hysterical. There are almost intimations of postwar peace and tranquility. The headlines have toned down after heralding a tie-up of the Nation's railroad system; a break-off in negotiations between John L. Lewis and the coal operators; the Nation-wide demand for labor legislation; wild-and-wooly jumps in commodity prices and the struggle between the President and Congress over OPA. Even the tenor of dispatches from Europe has moderated. Expecting bad breaks in foreign relations, the country has come to accept the inevitable compromises. So the fight over the two thirds rule in Paris did not cause most editors to jam their typewriter keys with anti-Russian diatribes. Result: A much-needed summer rest for jangled nerves.

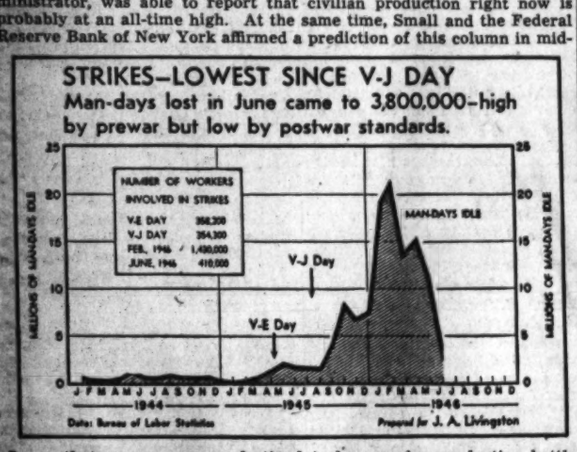
Livingston

The Wheels Spin Again

Bearing on this was the reassuring summary of business conditions by the National Association of Purchasing Agents—an organization not noted for sparing use of the crying towel. It declared that the "wheels of industry are beginning to spin more freely." A month ago this same association was talking about strike delays, shortages, and general business confusion.

Key economic statistic of the week was: man-days lost due to strikes—3,800,000 in June, the lowest since VJ-Day and less than one fifth of the 21,500,000 record in February (see chart). The number of workers involved is down too, from a postwar high of 1,430,000 to 410,000. Apparently the labor-management front is beginning to achieve some semblance of stability. That statement holds, notwithstanding that Paul G. Hoffman, president of Studebaker, in accepting Walter Reuther's invitation to an industry-wide conference on production problems, wired: "For the third time since July 1, our passenger car production is stopped as a result of suppliers' strikes." Today, small strikes have stop-and-start consequences. Auto makers have not had time to build up inventories. Three to six months from now, there'll be more margin.

As a result of the strike lull, John D. Small, Civilian Production Administrator, was able to report that civilian production right now is probably at an all-time high. At the same time, Small and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York affirmed a prediction of this column in mid-



June—that manpower was destined to be a major production bottleneck. Said Small: "The increase of five million in employment during the four months, February through May, underlines the probability of a serious shortage." Said the New York Reserve Bank: "A general tightening of the labor market is already in evidence."

Bumper Earnings

But the topper of the week was the flow of favorable first-half earnings reports of major corporations. Despite all the dire prophecies, despite the wave of strikes, and despite the problems of reconversion, most companies managed to make money—if not through operations then by bookkeeping. But make money they did. United States Steel, for instance, called on its reconversion reserves to avert a loss. And what goes into the record books is that directors last week voted the regular quarterly dividend of $1 and that net for the first half came to $1.32 a share as against $2.24 in the first six months of 1945. And that's not too bad, considering the steel strike. What's more impelling, is that the Nation's steel rate is now 90 per cent of capacity, or well above the break-even point for the industry.

Some companies, like duPont, International Business Machines, McCall Corp., Briggs & Stratton, Simonds Saw & Steel turned in impressively robust reports. Indeed, about the only companies which were in the earnings dumps were the steels and autos, hard hit by strikes, and the railroads, squeezed by a fall in revenues and a rise in costs.

Most companies—the winners and the losers—benefited from the end of the excess profits tax. International Business Machines illustrates the point nicely. Net income before Uncle Sam's cut was $13,862,370, or almost six million dollars less than the $19,506,323 last year. After Uncle Sam, net income was $8,188,770 versus $5,063,523 last year. On 29 per cent less income the company made 62 per cent more money. And that's a continuing favorable factor.

All this enheartened a droopy stock market. After the setback of two weeks ago, when U. S. Steel dropped 3¾ points in a single day, Eastman Kodak 4, and duPont 6, stocks have quietly worked their way up again: Steel, with an advance of 4 points, Kodak 3, and duPont 10. Apparently the setback was looked upon as a buying opportunity and not as a signal of a boom-and-bust sequence.

In Time of Prosperity

Nevertheless, recent reverses are a reminder of bad times gone by. The outlook for industrial expansion will not always be so promising. And, it is particularly appropriate that President Truman has finally named his Council of Economic Advisers under the maximum employment act, with Edwin G. Nourse, of Brookings Institution, as chairman.

Prosperity is the time to prepare for depression—to get ready for the boom-and-bust cycle. Nourse and associates have their work cut out for them. Their first task is to prepare the groundwork for President Truman's economic report to Congress next year. That will be a critical report. For potentially 1947 is to this war what 1920 was to the last one.

Maryland Casualty Repays All RFC Debts

Baltimore, Aug. 3 (AP).—The Maryland Casualty Co., was clear today of all debts to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Stewart McDonald, company president, announced yesterday the payment of $30,900,644.44 to the RFC to retire in full all advances made to the company by the Government agency, plus accrued interest.

All interest of the RFC in the firm has been eliminated by the payment, McDonald said, and voting control, which was held by the RFC since 1934, has been restored to the stockholders.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Aug. 3 (AP).—Scattered showers in the Midwest and forecasts for more rain over Sunday created a moderate amount of selling pressure in grains today. Both corn and oats closed with losses extending to more than a cent.

Extreme declines, which ranged to about 3 cents in corn at one time, were reduced when a weekend short covering developed near the close. Trade reports that American corn was cheaper than Argentine for shipment late this year, making some traders think export business might develop, was a strengthening influence.

Corn finished ⅞ to 1¼ lower, January 1.39@1.39¾, oats were ½ to 1¼ lower, August 73¾, and all barley was bid a cent lower at 1.27. Wheat at Minneapolis was ¾ to ¾ lower, September 1.91½. The former OPA ceiling on futures at that market was $1.90½.

Directors of the Kansas City Board announced trading in wheat would be resumed Monday, but no action was taken here. Trading months will be September, December and May.

Range follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Corn—				
January	1.40	1.40¼	1.37½	1.39½
March	1.40½	1.40½	1.38	1.39¼
Oats—				
August	74½	74½	72¾	73¾
September	72¼	72¾	71¼	72½
November	73½	72⅝	70¾	71½
December	73½	73½	71¾	72⅝
March	74¾	74½	73½	74
Barley—				
November	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27
December	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27
March	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27

Cash Grain

Chicago, Aug. 3 (AP).—WHEAT—No. 2 mixed, 2.01; No. 1 hard, 2.02; No. 2 red, 2.03½ bid.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, 2.06½.

OATS—No. 1 heavy, mixed, 78; No. 1 mixed, 77; No. 1 white, 77.

RYE—No. 1 plumb, 2.03.

BARLEY—Malting, 1.60@1.73, nominal; feed, 1.53@1.60, nominal.

Production of Paper Continues at High Rate

New York, Aug. 3 (AP).—Production of paper in United States mills for the week ended July 27 was at the rate of 104.7 per cent of capacity, the American Paper and Pulp Association reported today, compared with 102.8 per cent in the preceding week and 93.4 a year ago.

Ppaer board production was placed at 95 per cent against 94 in the preceding week and 95 a year ago.

Over the Counter

These bid and asked quotations represent prices at which one or more dealers, members of the National Association of Securities, Inc. would trade with the general public at the time the quotations were gathered.

	Bid	Asked
City Club 1st 6s	80	.....
F C Paper Mills 6s 1956	50	.....
Federal Storage 3s 1967	70	.....
National Press Bldg 3-5 '58	100¾	.....
National Press Bldg 4½s '50	93½	.....
Racquet Club Old & Ext 3s '65	80	.....
Seaboard Finance Co 5s '55	102	.....
Wash Auditorium 6s 1944	90	.....
Stocks		
American Co pfd	80	.....
American Co comm	18	.....
Anacostia Natl Bank	200	.....
Barber & Ross pfd	80	.....
Barber & Ross comm	19	.....
Briggs Filteration Co	5	6
City Bank	50	.....
Columbia Mtge Co Units	50	.....
Columbia Natl Bank	285	.....
Consol Title Co pfd	43	.....
Consol Title Co comm	10	.....
Dist Natl Securities pfd	65	.....
District Theaters	11½	12¾
Fidelity Storage Co	100	.....
Financial Credit Co White	20	.....
Griffith Consumers Corp comm	57½	62
Hamilton Natl Bank	51½	.....
Mayflower Hotel	18½	.....
Merchants Trans & Storage pfd	104	.....
Merchants Trans & Storage comm	2	.....
Morris Plan Bank	30	.....
Mt Vernon Mtge Corp pf	40c	.....
Mt Vernon Mtge Corp comm	4½	.....
Munsey Trust Co	145	.....
Natl Metropolitan Bank	87	.....
Natl Mtge & Invest comm	1½	.....
Natl Press Bldg pfd	20	.....
Natl Press Bldg comm	9½	.....
Raleigh Hotel stamped	12½	.....
Real Estate Mtge & City "D"	34	.....
Seaboard Finance Co pfd	36½	38½
Seaboard Finance Co comm	19¾	21¾
Second Natl Bank	125	.....
Security Savings & Commi Bank	220	.....
Southern Oxygen Co	40	.....
Suburban National Bank	29½	.....
Washington Properties	70	.....
Wash Hwy & Elec Units	22	23½
Washington Sanitary Housing	115	.....
Washington Sanitary Improv	25	.....

Week's Range on N.Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 3 (AP).—Sales on New York Stock Exchange this week totaled 4,126,690 shares; previous week 3,541,330. Week's sales and price range follow, with net change from previous week:

	Sales, Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	103	71	67½	16½	+ ⅛
Abbott Lab pf	1832				
ACF-Brill Mt	28	14⅝	13½	14⅛	— ⅛
Acme Bll	10	48	46¾	48	+ 1½
Adams Exp	42	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis	2	58	58	58	
Addressog-Mult	13	12½	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
Admiral Corp	22	14⅞	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅛
Air Reduction	41	52¼	50⅝	52⅛	+ 1⅛
Aldens Inc	6	42	39¾	41¾	+ 1⅛
Alaska Juneau	40	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
Alleghany Corp	99	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	15	87	85½	87	+ 1½
Alleghany pr pf	5	68¼	67½	68	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud Bll	33	55¾	54½	55¼	+ 1⅛
Allen Industries	16	26	24⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye	14	196	191¼	192	+ 4½
Allied Kid	26	26¾	24½	26½	+ 1⅛
Allied Mills	14	36½	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
Allied Strs	118	52⅝	47¾	51¾	+ ⅛
Allied St pf	4	106	107	107	— ½
Allis-Ch Mfg	106	49¾	47	47¾	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem	6	35	34½	35	+ ½
Amal Leather	39	10⅝	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet	8	84	82	83	— 1
Am Ag Ch Del	10	49½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
Am Airlines	420	14⅝	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Am Bank Note	12	40½	39	40	+ 1
Am Bosch	8	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
Am Brake Shoe	16	57½	56¼	57	+ ⅛
Am Cable&Rad	671	10⅝	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can	33	101½	95¼	101½	+ 6¼
Am Car & Fdy	34	71¾	67½	70¾	+ 3¼
Am Car & F pf	3	126	126	126	
Am Ch & Cable	38	31½	30⅜	31½	+ ⅛
Am Chicle	1	147	143½	147	+ 2
Am Colortype	14	28	27	28⅜	+ 2⅛
Am Crystal Sug	10	26¾	24⅜	26½	+ 1⅛
Am Distill	18	69½	67½	69¾	+ 1⅛
AmEncaus Tiling	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am European	5	21	19¾	21	+ 1⅛
Am Export L	69	27½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	76	9	8¾	8¾	
Am&FP $6 pf	2	112⅜	112	112	
Am ¾ FP 1st pf	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅛
Am & F P 2nd	25	33	32⅛	33	+ ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS	4	47½	47	47	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	23	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
Am Hd & L pf	1	70	70	70	
Am Home Prod	81	110	101½	101¾	— 6⅛
Am Home pro 512					
Am Ice	13	14¾	13	14	+ ⅛
AmInternational	10	14¾	13⅜	14¼	+ ⅝
Am Invest Ill	7	15⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	68	36½	34⅞	34⅞	— 1
Am Locomot pf	12	113¾	114¼	114¼	
Am M & Pdr	33	29⅝	28¾	29¼	+ ⅛
Am M & Met	1	21¾	20	21¼	+ 1⅛
Am Metal	34	37⅜	36½	37⅛	+ 1⅛
Am Molasses	7	16¾	15¾	15¾	
Am News Co	6	45⅛	43¾	45⅛	+ 1⅛
Am Pow & Lt	195	19¾	17¾	19¼	+ 1⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	25	127	122	127	+ 4
Am P&L $5 pf	56	116⅞	110	114⅜	+ 3⅛
Am Rad & St S	195	19⅛	18¼	19	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill	234	39⅞	37¾	39¼	+ 1⅛
Am Safety Raz	4	27½	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
Am Seating	26	27½	26½	27½	+ 1
Am Smelt & R	73	64	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
Am Snuff	2	44	43½	44	
Am Stl Fdrs	37	38	37	38	+ 1
Am Stores	14	39	37	38⅝	+ 2⅛
Am Stove	3	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref	13	50	49	50	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf	2	150½	150	150	+ ⅛
Am Sumat Tob	1	58	58	58	
Am Tel & Tel	83	198½	196½	198¼	+ 2¼
Am Tobacco	12	93¼	90	92¾	+ 1⅝
Am Tob B	31	95½	92⅝	95¼	+ 2⅛
Am Viscose	31	63¾	61½	62¼	+ ⅛
Am Viscose pf	4	118¾	117½	117½	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	83	23¾	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
Am W Wks pf	33	68¾	66¾	68¼	+ 1⅛
Am W Wks pf4	5	108	104¾	105½	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	92	60⅜	56¾	60¼	+ 3⅛
Am Wool pf	20	172½	164¾	170¼	+ 3⅛
Am Zinc L&S	1	10⅛	10	11¼	
Am Zinc pr pf	3	81¾	80	81¾	— 3
Anaconda Cop	115	47⅞	46	47	+ 1
Anchor Hock Gl	14	54¾	53⅜	53⅝	— ⅛
Anderson Clayt	4	60	59½	59½	+ 2½
Ander Prich Oil	23	22¾	21½	22⅝	+ 1⅛
Anden Cowpet	2	17½	16¾	17½	+ 1⅛
A P W Prod	3	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M	3	36¼	34⅝	36⅛	+ 1⅛
Armour & Co	1571	15¾	14⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf	7	134	130	133¾	— ⅛
Armstrong Cork	13	57	56	57	+ ⅛
Arnold Const	2	23¾	22⅝	23⅝	+ 2⅛
Budd Co	186	18½	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge	5	35	32	33	+ 2¾
Buf Niag El pf	9	107	106¾	107	
Bullard Co	6	40½	39½	40½	+ 1
Bulova Watch	5	34	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
Burling Mills	114	26⅝	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Burl Mills cv pf	8	111½	109½	111	— 2½
Burr Add Mach	46	19½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Bush Terminal	30	12¾	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
Butler Bros	23	34½	32½	34½	+ 1½
Butte Cop & Z	33	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
Byers A M	13	28¾	25½	28¼	+ 2
Byron Jackson	3	32	31½	31½	
Calif Packing	5	41½	41	41½	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	61	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Calumet & Hec	52	9	8¾	8¾	
Campbell Wyant	17	35	33	35	+ 2½
Can Dry G Ale	73	18	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific	236	18½	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills	3	67½	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl	6	51	50	50⅞	+ ⅛
Carrier Corp	26	26¾	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
Carrier Corp pf	5	53¾	53	53¾	+ ⅛
Carriers & Gen	47	8¾	8½	8¾	
Case J I Co	219	49⅝	47¾	49⅛	+ 1⅛
Caterpil Tractor	19	75	74	74	
Celanese Corp	52	67¾	65¼	67	+ 3½
Celanese 1st pf	12	107	106¾	107	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp	33	25¾	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre	25	25⅞	24	24½	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	87	16¼	14½	15¾	+ ⅛
N Y Cent Powpf	3	102¾	102	102	— ¼
Cen Hud G&E	49	37½	36¼	37	+ ⅛
Cen I R N J	7	15⅞	13¾	15⅞	+ 1⅛
Cent Violeta Sug	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas	42	46⅛	44⅛	45¾	+ ⅛
Certi-teed Prod	103	23¾	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
Cert-teed pf	7	33¾	32¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Chain Belt	4	56	53	56	+ 4¼
Checker Cab	2	25	24	25	
Ches & Ohio	102	61⅛	58⅝	61⅛	+ 1⅝
Chicago Corp	202	13½	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A	15	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	18	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf	2	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Chi Ind & L&C	17	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Chi Ind &LB ct	2	56	56	56	
Ch MSP&Pac	36	23¾	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
Ch MSP&P pf	3	56	56	56	+ ⅛
Chi & N W	29	29⅝	27¾	27¾	— 2
Chi & N W pf	28	57½	56	56¾	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool	17	30½	28	30½	+ 2
Chi Pneu T $2pf	1	51	51	51	
Chickasaha C Oil	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Childs Co	72	11¾	9¾	11	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp	117	122⅝	113½	121	+ 5⅞
C I T Finan	41	35½	33¾	35¼	+ 1⅛
Cin Mill Mch	21	35½	33¼	35¼	+ 1⅛
City Ice & Fuel	35	37½	35	37½	+ 2¼
City Invest	9	15¾	15	15¾	+ ⅛
City Stores	28	29¾	28½	29	+ ⅛
Clark Equip	3	59	56	59	+ 1
Clev Graph Br		66¾	65¾	66¼	+ ⅛
Climax Molyb	42	32⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
Clinton Indust	7	53	52	53	+ ⅛
Clueett Peabody	35	53¾	52	53	+ 2
Coca-Cola	6	174	169¾	174	+ 3¾
Colgate-Pal-P	25	56	54	55¼	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	2	38	37	38	+ ⅛
Colo Fuel & Ir	141	16	15	15½	+ ⅛
Col P & Ir pf	26	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅛
Col & South	1	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Col & Sth 1 pf	1	74	74	74	
Colum Brcast A	22	37⅛	34½	37⅛	+ 2¾
Colum Brcast B	7	37	33½	37	+ 3¾
Colum G & E	1331	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Col Gas 6% pf	8	110	110	110	
Colum Pict	39	32¼	29¾	30¾	+ 1⅜
Colum Pict pf	2	98	97	97	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon	28	40	38½	39	+ ⅛
Coml Credit	25	54	52¾	53	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents	61	27¾	25½	27½	+ 1⅛
Comwlth Edis	177	35½	34¾	35¼	+ ⅛
Comwlth & Sth	685	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Com & Sth pf	44	127¼	126½	127¼	+ ⅛
Conde Nast	1	63	62½	63	— ⅛
Congoleum- Nal	31	34¼	33	34¼	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar	1	50	47	49	+ 1½
Cons Copperm	50	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Cons Edison	235	34	32½	33½	+ 1
Cons Edison pf	6	108	107¼	107¼	— ¼
Cons Edison pf	WW	5689	108	123	45	67	89	08	+ 1¼
Cons Grocers	22	23½	22	23½	+ 1½
Cons Laundries	8	19½	19	19	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	33	53¾	51	53¾	+ 2½
Con RR Cuba pf	1	24¾	23¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee	113	24¾	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
Container Corp	117	47¼	44¾	47¼	+ 1⅝
Contain Cor rt	1303				
Cont Baki	26	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Can	47	43½	42	44¾	+ 1⅛
Cont Diam Fib	14	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
Cont Ins	10	60¼	58	60¼	+ 2
Cont Motors	105	6¾	6½	6⅝	
Cont Oil Del	80	45⅞	43¾	45¼	+ 1⅛
Cont Steel	22	22	20¾	21¾	+ 1
Cooper-Bess	10	27	26	27	+ ⅛
Copperweld	27	18¾	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Corn Products	90	65	63½	65	+ 1½
Cornell-Dub El	12	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Corning Glass	15	109	104	108	+ 3½
Cory Inc	10	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
Coty Internat	14	5½	5	5	— ⅛
Crane Co	78	44½	42¾	43¾	+ 1⅛
Cream of Wh	11	33⅜	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Crosley Corp	2	28	26	28	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S	10	44½	43¾	44	+ ⅛
Crown Ck pf	1	63½	63½	63	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller	12	25¾	24¾	25¾	+ 1⅛
Crucible Steel	40	49	46⅞	48⅛	+ 1⅛
Crucible Stl pf	3	114⅞	113	113	
Cuban-Am Sugar	31	23⅞	21¾	23⅝	+ 1½
Cudahy Pack	13	48	46¾	48	+ 1⅛
Cuneo Press	10	23¾	22¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Cunning Drug	2	63	61½	63	+ 2
Curtis Publishing	98	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf	19	77	75	77	+ 1½
Curtiss-Wright	197				
Curtiss-Wr A	99	20⅞	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham	1	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Dana Corp	6	35	34	35	+ 1
Davega Stores	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Davison Chem	10	26¾	25¼	25¾	+ 1⅛
Dayton P&L	97	24⅝	23	24⅛	+ ⅛
Decca Records	13	28	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
Decca Records	13	23¾	23	23	
Deere & Co	97	53	48	53	+ 4¾
Deere & Co pf	11	43	40¾	41¾	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	45	43¾	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
Del Lack & W	48	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
Detroit Edison	23	27½	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Devoe & Ray A	23	24⅛	23¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
Diamond Match	1	43¾	42¾	43¾	+ 2
Diam Match pf	1	48¾	48	48	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor	14	25¾	24	25¾	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-Seag	213	27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup	10	42	41¾	42	+ 3
Dr Pepper	106	49¾	47	47¾	— ⅛
Doehler-Jarris	24	34½	32	34	+ 2
Dome Mines	85	21½	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft	29	59	58	59	+ 2¾
Dow Chem	12	120¾	119¾	120¾	+ ⅛
Dow Chem pf	1	116½	116½	116½	— ¾
Dresser Indust	55	26½	24	25½	+ 1⅝
Dresser Ind pf	4	110¾	109½	109½	— ⅛
Dunhill Int		3	3	3	
Duplan Corp	13	43	41	43	+ 2
du Pont de N	32	217	210	217	+ 7
du Pont pf	1	129¾	128¾	129	
Du Pont Cedar	25	18	17	18	+ ⅛
Eagle-Pich	20	21½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	283	23¾	21¾	23	+ 2
East S Bl	50	24	23	24	+ 2⅛
Eastman Kodak	2	234	228	234	+ 2⅝
Easton Mfg	13	60⅜	57	60⅜	+ 4
Edis Bros Strs	9	35	33¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Elec Prod	20	48½	47	48	+ 2¾
Elastic Stop N	6	19¾	19¾	19¾	
El Auto-Lite	68	67½	65¾	67½	+ ⅛
El Auto-L rt	2441	1⅛	⅞	1	+ ⅛
Elec Boat	43	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
El Boat pf	9	43¾	43¾	43¾	
El & Mus Ind	40	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
El Pow & Lt	1129	25¾	23¾	25¾	+ 2⅛
El Pow & Lt pf	5	161¼	158	161¼	+ 3¼
El Pow & Lt pf	7	175¾	174	175¾	+ 2¼
El Storage Bat	6	82	80½	80½	— 1⅝
El Paso Nat Gas	24	25⅝	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
Emerson El M	27	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
Emer Rad & Ph	10	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅛
Endicott-John	6	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Equit Gas Service	21	24¾	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	193	24	23	24	+ ⅛
Erie RR	104	16⅜	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Eureka Wms	24	15	14¾	14¾	
Evans Products	10	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅛
Eversharp	31	43½	42½	43½	+ 1⅛
Ex-Cell-O	27	57¾	54¾	57¾	+ 3⅛
Exchange Buffet	3	10¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Exchange Stores	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Fairbanks Morse	12	74	73	74	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar	25	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Farns Tele&Rad	48	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
Fed L&Traction	21	24½	23¼	24½	+ 1⅛
Fed Mogul-Bmtl	12	24⅞	23	24⅞	+ 1⅛
Fed Measur	4	39	38	38	— ⅛
Fed Mot Truck	10	17½	17	17½	
Federal Strs	67	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
Fidelity Phen	20	21¾	20	21¾	+ ⅛
FidPFire Ins	14	59	58	59	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R	66	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
First T&R pf	1075	107½	107	107½	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs	10	62¼	60	61¾	+ ⅛
Firth Carpet	29	27¼	25¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Flintkote	44	39	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
Florence Stove	8	27	26	27	+ ⅛
Florida Pwr	87	19½	19	19¾	+ ⅛

Section II
Sunday, August 4, 1946

The Washington Post

Editorials, Foreign News
Commentators, Books

Could a 'Manhattan Project' Conquer Cancer?

Even 2 Billion Might Not Guarantee a Cure

By Gerald G. Gross
Post Reporter

With the passing of the Seventy-ninth Congress, the fight for a 100-million-dollar cancer control program goes into a recess. But the push and drive demonstrated by supporters of the Neely-Pepper bill at House and Senate hearings indicate that they will not permit the campaign to die.

When Representative Neely (D., W. Va.) threw his bill into the House hopper last October, Hiroshima was still a fresh object lesson. We had spent two billion dollars, and within 2½ years we had an atomic bomb. It had been proved, Neely reasoned, that when enough brains and enough money are marshaled for a certain task, that task can and will be accomplished no matter how hopeless it appears at the outset.

So why not, he said, use that attack to conquer one of mankind's most cruel killers, by "authorizing and requesting the President to undertake to mobilize at some convenient place in the United States an adequate number of the world's outstanding experts and coordinate and utilize their services in a supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer?"

The Fear of Failure

NO opposition has developed to the crusade against cancer. To the contrary, every congressional witness and the public itself (through a Gallup poll) attested to the need and held that 100 million dollars was not a nickel too much. But it is that implication that the expenditure of enough money and men can guarantee the abolition of cancer which has the experts at odds.

You ask, why should such a difference of opinion be allowed to stand in the way of a broad program against cancer? Will not the enterprise have been justified even if it adds only a few facts to our paltry armamentarium?

To which there is the reply: Suppose the campaign is sold to Congress, the 100 million dollars is spent and, taking inventory, we find that no appreciable gains have been achieved. And such a possibility is quite real, sound authorities say.

Medical research then might be badly discredited, to the detriment not only of future cancer studies but also of investigations in poliomyelitis, rheumatic fever, tropical diseases. Indeed it is argued that failure of such a touted program would be harmful to all research, medical and nonmedical, fundamental and applied.

Atom Was a Lark

"WE'LL take the 100 million dollars and do our level best, but please don't hold a shotgun to our heads. A cancer cell is much more complex than an atom."

That is the essence of pleas by such eminent cancer authorities as Dr. Howard Curtis, professor of physiology at Columbia University and formerly in charge of biological research at the Clinton Laboratories at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Dr. Philip R. White, Institute for Cancer Research, Philadelphia; Dr. G. Failla, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Dr. Andrew J. Donnelly, pathologist, of Philadelphia. Also in this camp are Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, and Dr. R. R. Spencer, director of the National Cancer Institute.

"The cancer research problem, at the moment, is one primarily and predominantly of fundamental research as contrasted with applied research," Dr. Parran wrote the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which held hearings on the Neely bill. "This is in contrast with the 'atomic bomb' problem which existed, say, in 1940, and whose research methods during the war, having proved successful, commend themselves so heartily in the popular mind to all research problems.

"In reviewing the record of testimony before the committee, I am impressed with the fact that practically every witness of technical competence urged caution before concluding the existence of analogy between the atom bomb problem and this extraordinarily complex problem of cancer research. Without such caution, not only would the Government be placed in the potential position of putting false hopes before the people, but research itself would stand a serious chance of becoming discredited by Congress as well as by the people."

A CANCER "HOTHOUSE"—*The malignant cells in the bottles are fed every two days and could be cultured indefinitely. Some of them are kept growing for years*

The guinea pig in the circle above has been infected artificially with cancer of the eye. First the little animal was anesthetized, and the tissue was injected so skillfully that the eye was not injured. The eggs in the bottom photo are being injected with cancer juice. The eggs first are sterilized, and are carefully numbered and dated. The Public Health Service will have to limp along in cancer research with its present facilities and personnel at least until next session

These Public Health Service photos illustrate some of the cancer research being accomplished with the limited public funds now available. In the circle above, surgeons have cut a "window" in the skin of a mouse and planted a speck of cancerous tissue from a diseased animal. The cancer is the tiny dot amid the network of blood vessels. The window is then covered with a transparent "skin" which permits observation of the wild cells' spread

The Unit of Life

ACKNOWLEDGING that the combination of two billion dollars, front rank scientists and 2½ years' intensive effort succeeded in liberating atomic energy, Dr. Spencer says the cancer challenge similarly must be met with a gigantic, concerted effort but . . .

". . . it must be remembered that the cancer problem is one which deals with living things, with cells, the units of life. Atoms are the units of matter, and we are not as far along the road toward an understanding of

Continued on Page 5, Column 6

Big Reorganization Job Is Still Ahead

Congress' Slender New Shoes Will Pinch Some Toes at First

By Mike Monroney
Member of Congress from Oklahoma

WITH the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act, the job of modernizing Congress is only half done.

While it is true that Congress took a long step forward in modernizing its outdated machinery, it provided itself only with the legislative blueprint and the materials for remodeling. How well it uses these plans and materials will be the measure of the actual reform.

Half-hearted efforts or obstructionist tactics can leave Congress worse off, instead of better off, as a result of the reorganization bill. Few seem to understand that a heavy job yet remains.

All of the dozens of changes will not be accomplished easily or automatically. Gears will grind, conflicts will arise, tempers will get hot. Probably the most unpopular men in the House and Senate during the first few months of the new Congress will be the proponents of reorganization. No matter how badly worn an old pair of shoes may be, they are always more comfortable than a new pair while you are breaking them in.

MONRONEY

The reforms provided for in the Reorganization Act represent so many important changes that a quick and easy shift to new systems, new committee structures and new processes can be only wishful thinking. The grave danger that reorganization now faces is in the easily made excuse that the reforms are unworkable, too difficult or not carefully considered. House debate revealed that altogether too many influential members held these beliefs before the measure was adopted.

The truth about the matter is that they will work. They represent more than two years' work by a determined group of experienced legislators of both parties who are anxious to attain only one goal: the strengthening of the people's branch of the Government—the Congress.

The first problem in revitalizing Congress is to sell the members themselves on the importance of their job. Most of them have become accustomed to regarding it as routine. Few realize that almost alone among the nations of the world, America still has preserved the powers and privileges of a truly representative system.

The problems with which Congress must deal are 100 times more complex and confusing than those the early-day Congresses had to meet. But Congress has done little or nothing to equip itself for this additional load.

Today Congress is literally serving as the board of directors of the world's largest enterprise, 100 times greater and more complex than General Motors, Ford, General Electric, A. T. & T. and the Pennsylvania Railroad all rolled into one. We are trying to do this mammoth job sitting on an old-fashioned bookkeeper's stool, with a slant-top desk, a Civil War ledger and a quill pen.

The Good Old Days

YEARS ago Congress met for a few months a year, made the appropriations, changed a few minor laws and went home. The big issues of many sessions were which cities and towns would get new postoffice buildings, which rivers and harbors would be deepened and, if the Republicans were in power, they would tinker with the tariff a little.

Today Congress must handle the problems of preventing World War III; it must provide for such international machinery for peace as the Bretton Woods financial agreement; world stabilization of currencies; United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation; a postwar Army and Navy; the atom bomb and atomic power development; disposal of billions in surplus equipment; veterans' affairs and housing; and the problems arising out of handling a 260-billion-dollar public debt.

You might as well try to repair a B-29 with an old-fashioned monkey wrench as to do the job Congress faces today with its present tools. Four hundred and thirty-four saints couldn't do the job that the members of the House are called on to do with our present tools.

It is important both on a domestic and a world basis that we make the constitutional system of representative government work here. We have, whether we wanted it or not, become the spiritual and moral leaders of the world that looks to us for freedom.

Here, however, if Congress is ill-equipped to meet its constitutional duties, our democracy is stretched to a hairline thinness. Aside from the members of the House and Senate, there is only one elective official—the President—out of nearly three million Federal officials and employes who is elected by the people or who can be removed by the people. With an effective and well-informed Congress, organized along modern lines, government-by-the-people is real and the people have their say through representatives they can change at will.

Committee Cornerstone

THE consolidation of the crazy-quilt pattern of the overlapping and duplicating committee structures has been called the cornerstone of reorganization.

For a long time the work of committees has been all-important in legislation, but no effort was made to strengthen Congress at this vital point. When you consider that 95 per cent of all legislation finally becomes law in the shape in which the committees of Congress have determined, you realize the importance of the improvement of the committee structure. These committees have become, through usage, actually "little Congresses" within Congress.

In addition to consolidating the 48 standing committees of the House into 19 streamlined committees, and the 33 Senate standing committees into 15, the bill straightens out the scrambled jurisdiction of many of the committees. In the reorganization of the committee structure, the pattern follows generally the organization of the Executive Department with nearly correspond-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

20-Fold Population Increase

Arlington Rides Crest Of Capital Overflow

By Dorothea Andrews
Post Reporter

THIS STORY concerns the ratio of 3 to 20.

For while Washington has increased three times in population since 1900, nearby Arlington County, Virginia, has increased 20 times in population.

And therein lies the key to the growth of the whole Washington metropolitan area.

Washington is approaching its peak for potential population. Arlington County, with a population of 134,000, can accommodate 191,000 more new residents before it reaches the saturation point.

Washington faces knotty traffic problems. Arlington, which started to grow after the automobile came on the scene, has made allowances for traffic. Off-street parking is a part of the county plan. Express highways are already built or projected.

Other comparisons would support the theory that Arlington and its sister areas, Alexandria City and Fairfax County, face a rosy future. Only black spot in that picture is the area's health and welfare.

Fairfax County, with no hospital facilities and with serious problems in milk control, has the biggest task. But half the sewage of both Arlington and Alexandria is discharged into the Potomac without treatment. There are only 280 hospital beds in the whole area for a population estimated at 268,000. There are no facilities for treatment of heart disease and cancer—primary death causes—and no tuberculosis sanatoria.

Three Odd Sisters

AS close as the three Virginia areas are to one another, it seems surprising that their main characteristics are so different.

Alexandria, one of the oldest cities in the country, only lost its provincialism with the onset of World War II. Fairfax County, once lush farmland, has picked up 55,000 residents since 1900. Arlington County, which celebrates its centenary this September, is the third smallest and the fastest growing county in the United States. It is more comparable to Washington because of the Federal landholdings within its 24-square-mile area.

Population trends already evident will erase the differences between the three suburbs, and make them industrial near the Potomac River and residential for wide stretches into Virginia—pushing back the farm land.

But at this stage, each area holds jealously to its individuality. Treating them, therefore, as separate communities, here is the future of nearby Virginia as presented by Washington Post reporters regularly assigned to these areas:

ARLINGTON

ARLINGTON'S master zoning plan permits a capacity population of 312,000. This would give everyone "breathing space"; would retain the open areas, off-street parking and recreation facilities.

It also allows for 8300 persons in commercial establishments.

Apartment developments account for 109,000 persons in Arlington's master plan, while one-family dwelling units, each containing 6000 square feet, account for another 105,800.

Just before the war, private builders were erecting 1500 to 1800 homes a year in Arlington; and even before the metropolitan area felt the housing pinch there were long waiting lists for quarters in the county.

From 1941 to 1945, single-family units worth $15,287,662 and multi-family units worth $32,477,777 were built in Arlington. In the first six months of 1946 building permits worth $6,443,329 were issued.

Huge Hotel Planned

Added to residential building is a contemplated 15-million-dollar, 4400-room, air-conditioned apartment hotel north of Arlington Cemetery.

An important element in the future of Arlington is that, according to county estimates, more than three-fourths of its population is in the "white-collar" class, with higher than average incomes.

Arlington faces tremendous capital outlays to catch up with its needs. Estimates of needed expenditures for streets, incinerators, sewage disposal, sidewalks, drainage, schools, etc., run from a conservative six to eight million dollars to 50 million dollars—the amount calculated to solve all the county's growth problems.

Incorporation of Arlington as a city, variously feared and favored by its residents awaits the pleasure of the State. When it comes, it will broaden the tax base and enrich the community.

ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA cannot look forward to any tremendous population expansion because it already has a critical housing shortage and lacks space for additional industries and businesses.

City officials expect the 72,000 population to jump to 80,000 by 1950. Primarily a residential city, about half its residents work for the Government and nine-tenths of them fall in the so-called "middle class."

Three projected industrial developments will have great bearing on the growth of the historic old city.

The Braddock Light and Power Co. already has had plans approved for a 50-million-dollar plant in northern Alexandria, to supplement present facilities.

Construction of a two-million-dollar bridge from Shepherd's Landing, Md., connecting with South Capitol st., across the Potomac to Second st. in Alexandria, would provide another traffic approach to Washington and would

Population Growth in Nearby Va.

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1946*
Arlington	6,430	10,231	16,040	26,615	57,040	134,000
Alexandria	14,528	15,329	18,060	24,149	33,523	60,000
Fairfax	18,580	20,536	21,943	25,264	40,929	74,000

*Population estimated by Post research department.

Note: Although The Post estimates Alexandria's population is 60,000, Alexandria officials are more optimistic, place present population at 72,000 (See section of story on Alexandria).

The Gallup Poll

Who's Who Poll Picks Wallace

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

IN a special poll among the Nation's most prominent citizens, those listed in Who's Who in America, the Institute finds voters with Democratic leanings favoring Henry Wallace over any other candidate for the Presidency in 1948. He was given a slight advantage over President Truman.

Who's Who Republicans polled in the same survey gave Harold E. Stassen a long lead as their choice for the Presidency. Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, who has long led rank and file polls on the same question, runs a poor second to the former Minnesota Governor who served in the Navy in World War II and was a delegate to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations last year.

In the Democratic column, others prominently mentioned behind Wallace and Mr. Truman were Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Georgia's Governor Ellis Arnall and Justice Hugo L. Black.

Stassen won 48 per cent of the votes of those Republicans included in the unique poll based on a sampling of American citizens listed in Who's Who. Dewey received 15 per cent.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, who has gained increasing recognition as a Republican exponent of having this country participate actively in world affairs, holds third place in the list.

Gov. Earl Warren, who insured himself reelection as Governor of California by winning both the Democratic and Republican primaries two months ago, is fourth among the Who's Who group surveyed.

The replies in the present special survey are given along with the results of a recent poll among the Republican rank and file in reply to a similar question:

	Who's Who Replies	All Voters
Stassen	48%	28%
Dewey	15	38
Vandenberg	9	7
Warren	7	*
Taft	6	4
Bricker	4	9
Saltonstall	3	*
MacArthur	2	6
Eisenhower	2	2
Others	4	6

*Less than 1 per cent.

But Big Bills Are No Bargains

10-Grand Portraits Marked Down to $750

By Leslie Lieber

WOULD you mind taking a squint at the money in your wallet? If any of the bills bears a portrait of Salmon P. Chase, Civil War statesman, the FBI wants to know how in blazes you got hold of a $10,000 bill.

At this writing there's one $10,000 bill for every 41,000 people in the United States. Most of these are in the Federal Reserve and other banks to facilitate huge transactions with the Treasury. But quite a few are roaming around unchaperoned.

One series got out by mistake a few years ago during a fire in a greenback granary in Washington. They're still so hot that their present owners will gladly exchange them for as little as $750 in smaller change. Even at that they're no bargain, as thoughtful Treasury officials have already canceled them.

The last of these salvaged bills to turn up was in the custody of an innocent bystander named Russell Smith, an oil company employe in Illinois. Having received it from a friend as a joke, Mr. Smith held on to it a year and a half—certain that it was only a worthless curio. But one day he became inquisitive. A bank teller alerted higher-ups and an FBI agent rushed from St. Louis to retrieve the blueblood greenback for Uncle Sam.

Suppressed Inflation

SOME years ago our own Treasury Department dwarfed the $10,000 note with a new model folding bill good for 100,000 simoleons. This colossal note was earmarked for the private use of the Government and the Federal Reserve banks, whose gold remittances to the Treasury were to be covered by the handy $100,000 certificates. The bills never got outside the vaults, though, and the 10-grands remain the plutocrats of our circulating money family.

Your chances of ever getting chummy with Salmon P. Chase are dim. But you might try for James Madison, fourth President of the United States. He graces the rare $5000 note, of which there are only 2500 in the whole country. New York City is host to 400 of these.

Finding out what the public wants and does with large denomination notes is just about as tough as earning one of them. The Federal Reserve system supplies them to commercial banks as a public convenience, but is at a loss to define just what sort of public convenience they fulfill.

1-Grand Larceny

THE FBI thinks it knows the answer. They say the big money's chief sub rosa mission in life is to facilitate black market operations. The G-men feel that a thousand-dollar note, for example, is almost always a signpost pointing the way to slippery dealings.

The behemoth bills are considered excellent for greasing palms, slipping under counters and paying sizable sums without lugging around telltale valises. No denomination is better suited for hoarding and income tax evasion. The Treasury Department now requests all bank tellers to record names, addresses and apparent motives of persons attempting to cash, deposit or withdraw greenbacks as low as $50.

For some strange reason which the moolah sleuths can't quite figure out, one of the most persistent demands for $1000 folding money comes from owners of sugar plantations in Cuba. The sugar daddies claim it's safer to carry compact fortunes to the bank in their pockets than to tempt thieves with money-bulging suitcases.

Croesus' Scrapbook

NOT all big bills lead such unsavory lives, however. We finally succeeded in locating several thousand-dollar notes living in respectable captivity. They belong to James M. Wade of Union, N. J., who has been an officer of the Chase National Bank for 29 years. Mr. Wade's hobby is collecting rare currency, big and small.

He has accumulated an impressive array of $1000 and $500 bills, all neatly pressed out and screened by cellophane in what is probably one of the most valuable scrapbooks in the world. His whole collection is as solvent as gold. But Mr. Wade intends doing nothing with his treasure except look at it. He does this about five times a year.

One of his most cherished items is a granddaddy $1000 bill, vintage of 1863. He figures this would be worth about $3000 to other collectors. Unfortunately, the country boasts only a few high-currency dilettantes besides himself. "It limits the market," he says.

Five-hundred-dollar denominations, although not so impressive, play a much healthier role in our financial life. There are 438 million dollars' worth of them on the market.

Lovely Double X's

THAT'S about all there is to say on the subject of big bills. But for the vast majority of us who will never handle anything larger than a lump sum of $20, here are some extra-dividend facts about money that turned up along the way:

First, if you really want to be rich, try to corner the market on $20 notes. Forget the dollar greenbacks. There are only 999 million singles in active service—a measly 7 for every person in the United States. But about one third of the total circulation of $26,830,000,000 in all denominations—$9,029,000,000 to be exact—comes in the shape of $20 bills.

As an average collector of the one-buck variety you may have wondered about that pyramid surmounted by the weird eye on the back. The Treasury Department explains it as follows:

The pyramid signifies strength and duration. The eye over it and the motto (Annuit Coeptis—He [God] Prospered Our Endeavors) allude to the "many signal interpositions of Providence in favor of the American cause." This should finally dispel the widespread superstition that the eye belongs to an all-seeing income tax collector.

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1920 'Denim Dragoons' Helped Flatten HCOL

By Alexander R. George

BUYERS' strikes swept the country and hundreds of alleged profiteers were arrested when the cost of living climbed to an all-time high 26 years ago this summer.

When retail prices began their rise after World War I, they already were 75 per cent above prewar figures. By midsummer of 1920 the cost of living was more than double its prewar level. Consumers called the situation "outrageous" and "profiteering" became a household word.

Businessmen, judges and preachers, as well as college and high school students, wore overalls as a protest against "$60 prices for $30 suits." "Barefoot clubs" campaigned against high-priced shoes. Members of Housewives' Leagues and civic groups took pledges to abstain from candy and ice cream soda until sugar prices were reduced.

Overalls in Office

THE newspapers reported that a judge of the Kansas Supreme Court joined the overall brigade. A Missouri minister wore blue denim in his pulpit, and the mayor-elect of Emporia, Kans., donned overalls for his inauguration. Wealthy Gov. Frank Lowden of Illinois, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, was reported wearing an old coat in sympathy with the campaign to reduce clothing costs.

From Detroit came reports of $1 a dozen for eggs and of an irate housewife throwing an "over-ripe" egg through a grocery store window. Testimony before a Senate committee told of the doubling of Chicago rents overnight. A few States enacted laws to prevent rent profiteering.

The Kansas Supreme Court affirmed a decision granting a divorced wife an increase in alimony on account of the high cost of living.

Coal prices skyrocketed. The Department of Justice arrested scores of coal operators and dealers on charges of "gouging." The switchmen's strike aggravated the coal shortage, and prices of $22 a ton for soft coal were reported from Massachusetts to South Dakota.

Tomato, 85 Cents

SUGAR went to 30 cents a pound in some cities—five times as high as the prewar price. Fruits and vegetables were almost four times as high. A United States attorney said he was informed that a Boston hotel charged $1.70 for two tomatoes. Another hotel was reported to have charged 20 cents for a boiled potato.

"Flying squadrons" of the Department of Justice hunted profiteers and hoarders. The department announced in midsummer of 1920 that 1854 arrests had been made and 151 convictions obtained.

"Carry your lunch" clubs were organized in an attempt to force down restaurant prices.

A study by the New York City Health Department showed that out of some 2000 families, "offering a fair cross-section of the city," about 40 per cent entirely dropped meat from their diet; another 40 per cent eliminated eggs, and 15 per cent did without milk.

Wilson the Goat

HIGH prices were a hot issue in the presidential campaign that year. The Republicans said the prime cause was a "50 per cent depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar due to a gross expansion of currency and credit" by the Wilson Administration.

The Democrats said the remedy lay "in increased production and a relentless pursuit of those who take advantage of postwar conditions and are demanding and receiving outrageous profits."

Republican Candidate Harding pleaded for thrift as a cure for high prices. Democratic Candidate Cox charged the Republican-controlled Congress with protecting profiteers.

'Strikes' Helped

THE exact effect of the buyers' strikes cannot be measured statistically. But they undoubtedly had some influence.

An index of food prices compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which put 1913 food costs at 80, listed 1920 prices at 185. In that year the upward curve was broken.

The next year food prices went down to 121 and continued to drop. They inched up and down again with the "chicken in every pot" prosperity and the depression which followed it. It took the aftermath of another war to bring them close to 150 and within hailing distance of the 1920 peak.

By the Associated Press

Boston has another tax party—staged this summer by members of the American Veterans Committee as a protest against high prices. Eight painted "braves" and two "squaws" (left) pitched cartons overboard from a fishing trawler

"A new badge of courage"—Harding's cartoon in the Brooklyn Eagle in 1920 memorializing the Americans who wore old clothes and even overalls in a revolt against high clothing prices after World War I

Those Navy Yard 'Seminars' Paid Off

It's Japs' Turn to Say, 'Damn the Torpedoes!'

By John G. Norris
Post Reporter

ABOUT five years ago a group of civilian scientists began getting together at the Washington Navy Yard every few days for what they called "seminars." The subject always was the same—the development of deadlier versions of an old weapon.

Divided into "teams," the scientists worked out missions for the weapon. They obtained intelligence data and figured in such factors as the range of aircraft, enemy opposition and desirability of targets. Another team set up a defense against it.

The meetings became regular war games, complete with referees. The scientists-turned-strategists reached conclusions as to the military characteristics to be built into the weapon. And then went ahead and designed several of them.

When news of this muscling into military prerogatives reached top Navy chiefs, they cracked down. What! Civilians working on war plans? Tend to your scientific knitting, come orders from on high.

Admitting that the admirals probably were right in principle, the civilians stopped their war games. A number, however, accepted naval commissions and went on with the new weapon. Later they played a big part in selling it to the high command and doing the tactical planning for its use.

Coup de Grace

THIS was the genesis of the modern American mine—a weapon which played a far greater role in the defeat of Japan than most of us realize.

Particularly fruitful were the B-29 efforts in the late months of the war. Known as "Operation Starvation," the 12,000 deadly charges sown in Jap home waters by the big Army planes almost did just that. They were the last big link in the blockade of Japan by stopping most of the water traffic between the Continent and Nippon.

Listen to some "testimonials" about the mine:

Prince Konoye, former Jap Premier: "The aerial sinking of Japanese vessels and the B-29 aerial mining of Japanese harbors were equally as effective as the B-29 attacks on Japanese industry in the closing stages of the war."

Capt. Kyuo Tamura, IJN: "The result of B-29 mining was so effective against the shipping that it eventually starved the country. I think you probably could have shortened the war by beginning earlier."

Mines sank or badly damaged 143 Jap warships, including 2 battleships, 2 escort carriers and 8 cruisers. A total of 1075 merchantmen—more than one fourth of their prewar merchant marine—was sunk or severely damaged by mines.

A Modest Killer

NONE of this destruction, of course, was reported in United States communiques during the war. No American was around to observe the destruction.

This inability to see minelaying results with your own eyes—watch them go "boom"—was one of the reasons why Navy mine experts had to wage an uphill battle for their weapon.

Their hardest job, they say, was "selling" the staffs of combat forces—submarine as well as air. Their campaign, in fact, often was referred to as "Operation Cinderella."

The 21st Bomber Command, which carried out the big minelaying campaign of the last five months of the war, never had a definite directive. Its skipper, Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay, became sold on the project and carried it out despite opposition from his staff and a number of ranking A.A.F. officials.

The latter felt the entire project was a dark Navy plot to keep the B-29s out of the headlines.

Ethics of Carriage

THERE was also a vague feeling on the part of a number of leaders that there was something unsportsmanlike about mine warfare. The Geneva Convention, in fact, outlaws mines directed against merchant ships—an agreement first violated by the Nazis.

Mine-laying, however, was an old Yankee trick. First employed against the British in the Revolutionary War, it was successfully used by the Confederates 80-odd years later. Admiral Farragut's deathless remark at Mobile Bay was directed against Rebel mines—called torpedoes in that day.

The Japs whipped the Russians at Port Arthur 40 years ago by laying a mine trap for the Czarist fleet. Floating Turkish mines in the Dardanelles turned the tide at Gallipoli.

Hitler's first secret weapon in 1939 was the magnetic mine. It might have been more decisive had he built more of them. But by the time he could get into mass production the British had developed counter measures.

A Slow Start

COMPARATIVELY little was done on mines in America between World Wars I and II. But mines were employed successfully—though not on a large scale—early in the Pacific war. United States submarines and American and Australian planes sowed them in East Indian waters, closing such harbors as Rangoon and Singapore for long periods.

On at least one occasion, small Navy mine-layers made dangerous night forays across the paths of Jap warship columns. Four enemy destroyers were sunk this way in the Solomons. Mines also were used to bottle up Palau Harbor, after which carrier planes knocked off the Jap ships one by one.

Climactic Blow

BUT the one big mining job of the war was done by the B-29s between March 27 and August 15, 1945. In the late winter of '44 the war was nearing a climax. Japan was under constant air attack. Okinawa was about to be invaded. The American Fleet, submarines and land-based air had cut off the enemy homeland from the west and south.

But the blockade would not be complete until the Nip supply lines to Korea and China were cut. For the Japs still had some two million tons of shipping in home waters.

American submarines could not readily get at these inside communications lines (though they did venture into such waters with some success). Aerial bombing could interfere with but not stop this traffic.

The Navy had stocks of fairly good mines and better ones coming up. But it did not have the proper planes. The Army did. Admiral Nimitz proposed that the Marianas-based B-29s complete the blockade. General LeMay made the big decision. His wisdom is now undisputed.

Jap Solar Plexus

THE first major task was mining the Straits of Shimonoseki, between Honshu and Kyushu. Most of Jap shipping from the Asia mainland passed from the Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan through these straits to the Inland Sea. This was because Japan's main industrial centers and ports are on the Pacific side of Honshu. Main railway lines run lengthwise on the island, with relatively few crossing its mountainous backbone.

About 1000 mines were sown in less than a week in Shimonoseki Straits. With additional mining of Kure Harbor and other naval bases, this operation also bottled up the remains of the Nip fleet and prevented an attack on our invasion forces at Okinawa.

A force built about the superbattleship Yamato did make an attempt, but the only route left was open to detection and the force was destroyed by our carrier pilots.

Meanwhile, traffic through Shimonoseki Straits had dropped from 500,000 to 3000 tons a month. One out of every 13 mines laid blasted an enemy ship.

Proximity Trigger

WE had four types of mines. All look much like a bomb, though they have no fins. When dropped—usually by radar sighting—a small parachute slows the descent enough to prevent the mechanism from being damaged. The mine then sinks to the bottom.

Inside the mine is a mechanism which set off explosive when a ship passes over it or close by.

Two of our mines are the magnetic type, set off by the steel ship. Two others operated on the acoustic principle. One is tripped by the noise of propellers and the other by hull vibration.

Some of the mines could almost think. They would count the ships passing overhead before exploding. Others were adjusted so they would not bother with small fry, but exploded only when a big ship came near.

Near Frankenstein

THE JAPS gained the upper hand over several of our mines by the end of July.

The mine-laying campaign cost extremely low losses. Fifteen B-29s and 103 men were lost in sowing fields which blasted more than a million tons of Jap ships. That was more than the combined total knocked out by submarines and aerial bombing by both the Army and Navy in the last months of the war.

No. Carolina 'Corners' U. S. Fiscal Operations

Chicago Sun Washington Bureau

FOR practical purposes, North Carolina is replacing New York as the financial center of the United States under the Truman Administration.

It is doubtful whether ever before one of the less populous States has achieved so complete a "corner" on Government fiscal operations as North Carolina now possesses.

The "corner" has resulted through the chance of the seniority rule in the House and by President Truman's appointment to fiscal positions in the executive branch of Government.

Here is the list of North Carolinians in top fiscal positions:

Representative R. L. Doughton (Dem.) is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, where all tax legislation must originate.

O. Max Gardner, Undersecretary of Treasury and thus operating head of tax collecting machinery, is a former Governor of North Carolina.

James E. Webb, budget director, is a former secretary of former Congressman Pou (Dem., N. C.) and a former law clerk in Gardner's office. He still lists Oxford, N. C., as his home. As director of the Bureau of the Budget he has control of all spending in the executive branch of Government.

Lindsay Warren, U. S. Comptroller is a former Congressman from North Carolina. In his assignment, Warren has charge of auditing and checking all funds expended by the Government.

Sorry Echoes of Balzac

Child Cheats Arouse France From the Mire

By George Slocombe

BEHIND the political uncertainty which weighs heavily on France is an economic uncertainty. Behind the economic uncertainty is a moral uncertainty.

Georges Bernanos, the brilliant writer, has just uttered a cry of despair in "Les Lettres Francaises."

"Never in French history was a generation so mediocre," he declares, "as the present generation."

No manifestation of the decline in private morality has provoked more consternation than the discovery that secondary-school examination papers were being sold for 10,000 francs and upwards on the eve of the baccalaureate tests. It was not the leakage which alarmed the public conscience as much as the realization that numbers of young students had enough money to purchase the papers—with or without their parents' knowledge.

In a country which traditionally shows respect for academic diplomas, and in which such attainment is the door to official posts and preferments, a scandal such as this rocks the foundation of public morality.

Moreover, it suggests that the youth of France may be already corrupted by the cynicism, venality and cupidity which are at the bottom of the black market.

Flight of Labor

EQUALLY significant is the revelation by trade union officials during the present campaign for higher wages. Several hundred thousand skilled workmen are leaving industry, they claim, to set up one-man businesses—because the profits of illicit dealing in rationed commodities are vastly greater than the rewards of honest toil.

Yet another disturbing sign is the revival of gambling. Visitors to Deauville and other resorts report the reappearance of all the familiar prewar figures at the casino tables. The stakes are higher than ever, even when allowance is made for the devaluation of the French currency. Hundreds of millions of francs change hands every night.

There is an important difference between public gambling in France now and before the war. Most of the countries from which visitors to Deauville and other casinos were formerly drawn have imposed stringent restrictions on the export of currency. British tourists, for example, may not take out more than the equivalent of $300 in any one year. It cannot be said, therefore, that the French casinos are attracting much-needed foreign currency to France.

It will be interesting to observe if the Popular Republicans, now that they have become the largest political party in France, tolerate licensed gambling. With Socialist and Communist cooperation they already have made an effort to abolish licensed prostitution.

Justification Is Gone

FRENCH observers admit that the black market and its concomitants of clandestine gambling and private extravagance have increased enormously since the German occupation. This is both remarkable and revealing.

During the occupation many persons engaged in the black market either in self-defense or as an act of defiance against the invader.

It could be argued with some degree of justification that any commodity withdrawn from official circulation was a commodity withdrawn from the German war machine.

That these practices have actually increased is due partly to habit, partly to official ineptitude and the continuing shortages of a thousand and one commodities, and partly also to the fact that the penalties for black market and illicit gambling activities were greater under German rule than now.

To run a black market restaurant or a private gambling club during the occupation exposed the operator to charges of collaboration and even of treachery.

But today a black marketeer no longer risks opprobrium.

His immunity from arrest and punishment, his wealth, his freedom of movement in a country in which gasoline is still severly rationed—all combine to make him the founder of a new aristocracy of wealth and privilege.

Communists' Gain

THERE is no limit to the ostentation, arrogance and extravagance of this new aristocracy. It compares in illiteracy, ill-breeding and unscrupulousness only with that described by Balzac in his incomparable studies of the nouveaux riches who emerged from the triple crisis of the French Revolution, the Napoleonic Wars and the Restoration of the Bourbon monarchy.

It is this anomaly of abundance for the few and near-starvation for the many which has caused the steady increase in the Communist vote since the Liberation.

When one reflects on the greatness of the men of the resistance who died under torture; when one recalls the Communist Gabriel Peri and his death-cell letter invoking the glorious tomorrow for which he was about to die—and when one compares these men and women of the eternal France with the sinister figures of the new aristocracy, one thinks of Christ crucified between two thieves.

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Arlington's Riding D.C. Overflow

Continued From Page One

give easy access from Alexandria to Maryland.

Alexandria plans also to take advantage of the "overflow" from nearby National Airport through the construction of a municipal airport with 4000-foot runways. The city now is seeking Federal funds for an airport survey.

FAIRFAX COUNTY

FAIRFAX County, home of George Washington, least felt the boom effects of World War II. There was comparatively little construction and an influx of new residents taxed the schools and shopping facilities.

County officials, hampered by uneven population characteristics (strongly suburban in the northern part of the county and staunchly rural to the south) have been battling to modernize school structures and to lure suburban shopping facilities to the area. Four new schools are under construction and new buildings or additions are contemplated for six others.

But the county is restricted by a small budget, and expansion in this southernmost of the nearby Virgina areas will be the last step in the development of the Washington metropolitan area.

Urbanites who 15 years ago were moving to Arlington or Bethesda to get "out in the country" now are moving to Fairfax, northern tip of Virginia's "hunt country."

County officials, watching Arlington's phenomenal growth, know that Fairfax, too, some day soon must spend large sums for better highways and public services.

* * * *

Uncle's Acres

OF DECIDED bearing on the growth of all three Virginia areas was the wartime concentration of Federal buildings in Arlington. With the Pentagon as a hub, the Government rapidly added the Navy Annex, Arlington Hall and Arlington Farms and the military posts of Fort Myer and Fort Belvoir expanded enormously. All that took land off the tax books, swelled the resident population and made the transient population a major problem.

The overall challenge to the Virginia area and its sister communities in Maryland is to provide bold, effective planning. Only by wise budgeting for the future can metropolitan Washington keep its growth within safe bounds.

(The last in this series of Sunday stories will discuss the growth of nearby Maryland and analyze suburban population trends generally.)

Today's Vienna Dances More To Six-Shooters Than Strauss

By M. W. Fodor

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—Vienna is a frontier town. Not only do the zonal boundaries of the four occupying powers actually converge within the city limits, but the whole atmosphere of the city is reminiscent of the American wild and woolly West.

The ruins, the military rule, the shortage of normal living comforts, the raging black market—all make for a tough, pugnacious town.

Some of the women's dresses look like the curtains from which they were fabricated. Dyed United States Army blankets are turned into coats, and coarse military sheets are metamorphosed into underwear.

The lively military provide a dramatic contrast to the downtrodden civilians. Red Army soldiers, gay with vodka, buzz about, many of them in former American jeeps.

If one raises an eyebrow at Russian methods of jeep-getting, it is well to remember that we ourselves killed a Soviet soldier in mid-July, and then there was a little brawl at the Hietzing Bridge involving the uniformed goodwill ambassadors of the British, French and Soviet nations.

The GIs amuse themselves in their own clubs. Some of the places are respectable and some could compete with the most villainous hellhole of Poisoned Hooch, Nev., in 1880.

There is one club, for example, into which one saunters past a drunken maitre d'hotel who in the 1920's ran copy for correspondents in one of the better hotels.

One enters a large, gloomy dance hall where one either guzzles artificially fermented Italian champagne—Dante warned against it—or sips Italian gin, which tastes like ether, acts like alum and hits like a mallet.

Then one gradually slumps to a prone position while the raggedly garbed feminine companions of the drinkers dance among themselves to the strains of a Viennese swing band.

The French have a club resplendent with neon lighting—the only such in Vienna that I know of.

At the leading hotels one sees white-haired officers ushering young girls to their chauffeured sedans.

By midnight the alcohol has brought rugged temperaments to the surface. Some of the men brawl, some shoot their sidearms, some break the padlocks on the steering wheels of American jeeps.

And then another day begins—a day of hunger for many Viennese, a day of hangovers for many Allied soldiers.

By Chicago Sun Foreign Service

More and more Washington women

Save time and money with the food ads in

The Washington Post

Sports-Wise Washingtonians

Keep Posted With

The Washington Post

Call NAtional 4200 for Home Delivery

Alaska's Welcome Is Cautious

Cafes Fatten on New 'Gold Rush'

By Emily Tone

THE WAR wrought a greater transformation in Alaska than the gold rush of the nineties.

E. L. Bartlett, Alaskan Delegate to Congress, said last week that the billion dollars spent on airfields and bases there was more than a financial shot in the arm to Alaska. It aroused the greatest interest in the Territory in history.

Nearly 10 per cent of servicemen stationed on the mainland of Alaska during the war have announced plans to make their homes where blue-green waters abound in fish, rich valley soil hows the farmer's plough, and mountains of metal await the miner's pick.

On a recent tour from southeastern Alaska, where the zinc of flowers and vegetables challenges the California Chamber of Commerce, to Nome, I found the ambitious little frame still riding the wartime boom. Wooden sidewalks buckle under the tread of growing populations.

Yet brilliant checked shirts are still the favorites of many men, and the "howdy neighbor" attitude prevails along Juneau's narrow streets.

Checkbook Chow

ALASKAN workers receive higher wages than in the States but they have to pay dearly for their comparatively simple standard of living.

I gasped at restaurant prices in Anchorage, where plain hamburgers cost a dollar and a half, and in Nome a housewife told me that ingredients for a green salad for four cost $31. But a draperies clerk in the former city earned $1.50 an hour.

War changes reached into the Eskimo villages in the North. When the Eskimo son changed his fur parka for the uniform of the United States Army, he also changed forever his outlook toward the whaling expeditions of his native town.

At the same time, he changed the life of his family back home with his allotment. Eskimo families spent the long winter evenings around the Sears Roebuck catalogue, ordering comforts and even luxuries available to them for the first time.

Many Eskimos who did not come under the draft were employed as civilian workers on the Alcan Highway, so that the story of increased buying power was the same for their families. Others swarmed into the towns where they received wages undreamed of in their isolated villages.

The change in the life of the Eskimos may not result in long-run good for this dwindling race of approximately 12,000 persons, in the opinion of Bartlett, who pointed out:

"Instead of living in their native huts, the Eskimos have built flimsy wooden structures like their white neighbors. Instead of sticking to their native foods with the vitamins to which they are accustomed, they are ordering white man's food. Just as they have suffered because they have no resistance to the white man's diseases, they will also suffer from adopting his way of life."

Tuberculosis Rife

REFERRING to the Government's postwar interest in Alaska, Bartlett said the War Department alone will spend approximately seven times as much in Alaska this year as the entire Federal establishment spent 10 years ago.

As the military pulled out of smaller installations in Alaska, it left hospitals that are being converted into tuberculosis sanatoriums. This disease, introduced by the white man, has long been a menace. When tuberculosis attacks one member of a native family it runs through the entire household, because the natives huddle together in one room for warmth.

Alaska's 362.2 tuberculosis deaths per 100,000 population in 1944 compared with a rate of 41.3 in the States.

"I was talking recently with a school teacher who was in Point Barrow in 1929," Bartlett said. "He estimated that one out of 10 persons had tuberculosis at that time. When he returned to Barrow in 1944, he believed that nine out of 10 had contracted it."

Limit to Absorption

BARTLETT fears an overflow of new settlers. He estimated that three or four thousand could easily be absorbed into the Territory's economy. The entire population is only between 80,000 and 90,000.

Bartlett said there is room for expansion of Alaska's three backbone industries—fishing, mining and furs. However, a great increase in laborers would reduce wages, while there is not much hope of living costs dropping because of transportation difficulties and the fact that Alaska raises little of her supplies.

Pan American Airways Photos

"CHIQUITA BANANA" was one of the better fruits of World War II, to the Eskimo, but how do these youngsters at Nome Station manage not to refrigerate them? Inset at top right is a view of Juneau contrasting the primitive and the modern. The totem poles stand in front of high-priced shops, and parking autos sometimes scuff them

Dan Williams' Notebook

Democracy Needs Its Buffoons

A TALL gentleman at the cocktail party was saying, with conviction: "Congress is a blatant burlesque. Can't there be some dignity in Government? Do we have to be ruled by exhibitionists and clowns who have neither restraint nor cultivation?"

The country, he said, may as well give up hope of having a reliable Government if people haven't the brains to vote for men of poise and reticence—"men of the stature of Jefferson and Monroe, Taft and Lodge," he said.

The short man with the blazing black eyes snorted. "The trouble is, we don't have enough noisy ones in Congress. There are more dull ones than is safe in a democracy," he said.

"Half of them are fools and mountebanks, always playing to the galleries," the tall man said.

"Show me a legislature that turns its back on the galleries," said the short man, "and I'll show you a legislature that is already half dead. Governments have failed to entertain, and they have fallen."

"Governments have entertained and they have fallen," scoffed the tall man.

"Agreed. But life sags without drama, likewise politics. Democracy is drama!"

"So was Nazism!"

"It was drama—but tragedy."

"Well, where are you going to draw the line?"

Match Their Act

"THE ancient Greeks. Were they dramatic? Demosthenes, Pericles, Cicero, even Socrates," the small man declaimed, "were showmen—master showmen. All Athens was a great circus."

"And what about Nero?"

"All right, Nero. Nero reversed democracy with 'bread and circuses.' That's true. And hatred and slaughter have been the 'bread and circuses' of demagogues before and since."

The tall man was glowing. "Hitler was the same," he said, "and Mussolini. They made noise and spectacle the nectar of the people. Mussolini played on the mobs as he played on his violin." He thought the short man was convinced. But the short man said: "And if governments become so civilized, or so wooden, they fail to put on a show, they hand over power to these demagogues."

"You can't work both sides of the street in the argument," said the tall man.

"George Washington," said the short man, "was he dramatic? He was the showman in his very figure. His ride from Mount Vernon to New York was a pageant. Jefferson—what do you call it but showmanship when he tied his horse to a post and walked up to take the oath as President? And when he lived in the boarding house while President—was that dramatizing democracy?"

"Stuff and nonsense," the tall man said.

The Master's Mace

BUT the short man raced on: "Jackson was a showman. Lincoln. Teddy Roosevelt. FDR was the greatest performer of them all."

"True! You hit the nail on the head for once!"

"But at bottom Roosevelt was dead earnest, as all actors have to be," the short man insisted.

"He was a clown! The cigarette holder—a prop for a charlatan."

"You can't deny it helped his act! The cartoonists tried to make him out a knave. They were only building up the master in the minds of people. The people like to think of their leader as clever and able to outfox their enemies."

The tall man yawned. "You're neither coming nor going. Roosevelt is a saint; Roosevelt is a knave. Stay on one side of the street or the other."

"You can't run democracy without a show," insisted the small man.

"I can refute you completely on that," said the tall man. "Let a statesman joke in public—he's licked before he's half started. People simply refuse to take him seriously. Once a great Southern statesman made a speech to a graduating class. He said: 'Young men, be earnest. Be solemn. Be solemn as asses. The monuments of the world are reared over the graves of solemn asses!'"

The short man said: "And ten to one, he bellowed it like a Senator Claghorn.

Primitive Pastimes

"NO, sir. Showmanship has been the greatest characteristic of American life. The American frontier had no 'op'ry house.' But it had three great forms of theater: the revival meeting, the criminal trial, and the stump-speaking. And the country grew and thrived."

"The Age of Mountebanks!" shouted the tall man.

"Are preachers mountebanks? Religion is the greatest theater on earth! The medieval churches used to put on miracle plays. That's how the theater started. The church service with its oratory and singing is showmanship."

The tall man's eyes were straying. The short man told a story:

"In the Senate one day Majority Leader Barkley faced the toughest sort of challenge of his leadership—Democrats inching over toward the Republican side on a big bill. Carving knives were out. Barkley arose. He had a black patch over one eye.

"As he faced the hostile Senate he said: 'I guess you wonder why I come into the Senate today looking like Dead-Eye Dick.' A ripple of laughter and Barkley went on: 'I have just come from my doctor who worked on my eye, and he recommended this patch as a protection against the wind—especially useful in the United States Senate!' The chuckles broke the tension. The old war-dog got his bill through."

"Politics, the poor man's fun," scoffed the tall man.

"Jimmy Durante," said the small man, "has a favorite line, 'Everybody wants in the act!' No, to build democracy, make it so exciting people will stand in line for it!"

Press Agent Par Excellence

Whitehall's Main St. Mouthpiece

By Sigrid Arne.

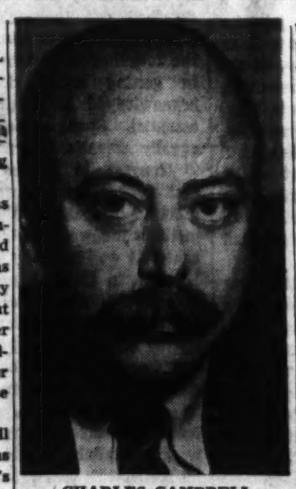
CHARLES HENRY CAMPBELL is the tall, thin, Homburg-hatted and walrus-mustached gentleman who is usually photographed with whatever British celebrity happens to be visiting Washington.

Through the war years he was First Secretary of the British Embassy, which meant he gave Lord Halifax what is vulgarly known as "the pitch" when His Excellency had to make a statement. Now that Lord Inverchapel has taken over it's still the Campbell pitch, although Campbell is now director of the Washington branch of the British Information Services.

There's no mistaking Campbell as a Britisher. To him his famous turtle "Peter" was "Petuh." It's "old boy, you know," at the drop of an h. To Press Club waiters, he looks so much like a knight they call him "Sir Charles." To the Washington press corps, which phones him the 24 hours 'round, he's "the Raj."

There are interminable Press Club arguments about him. Is he the world's most successful press agent? Certainly he's calm at 3 a. m. when some belated writer phones to ask the size of the British debt. He answers unruffled, correctly and off the cuff.

Innumerable Washington commentators have changed their viewpoints on British affairs after a couple at the Press Club bar with Campbell deftly pretending that he'd rather quote the latest unprintable limerick than talk about Britain. This pose fools no one. If any man can be said to be in love with a nation—and "My country right or wrong"—that man is "the Raj."



CHARLES CAMPBELL
. . . Gives his lordship "the pitch"

Conference Fixture

LONDON gives signs of knowing his worth. In three years there has been no international conference of importance at which Campbell failed to show up, seemingly looking for a chance to tell the latest story over a whiskey sour but actually waiting for the inevitable Anglo-American arguments where his information can change "the pitch."

Campbell was born in Liverpool but moved to New Orleans as a child with his shipping executive father. After an American education there followed 19 years as a New Orleans newspaperman, most of the time on the Item, where he became city editor at 23. After all those years he still retains his British citizenship.

Early in 1942 he showed up on the British Embassy steps here "to do anything at all." Certainly no one then realized the British had again muddled through to a nice solution—a man whose heart beat with Downing Street but whose sentences clicked with Main and Broadway.

Stories about him string from London's Savoy bar to San Francisco's "Top O' the Mark."

Like the one about Peter, the turtle.

Campbell was tied to the British information hotel suite the nine weary weeks of the San Francisco Conference. To while away time he invented a red-eyed alligator under his bed. In pity for a thing that wasn't there, a friend donated a live turtle.

For the rest of the conference it became something to do—to visit Peter leisurely swimming in Campbell's bath tub. Peter traveled back to Washington in Campbell's pocket, but after all that care committed suicide by falling off an Embassy shelf. Campbell now has a wooden effigy on his desk.

Beery Bouquet

IN London recently Campbell saw a double-decker bus with a startling (to American-accustomed eyes) sign which read, "If it's Truman's, it's the best." The sign meant beer, but Campbell promptly mailed one of the signs to Charles Ross, the White House press officer. The President was reported delighted.

There comes a cracking point, of course, for Campbell's ardor on the job. He then does one of two things: he goes home to read (the third time now) Gibbon's "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"—or he plain disappears.

That happened at one conference, for 48 hours. The British delegation, beset by American reporters, was frantically combing the town for Campbell and his advice.

He walked back onto the scene one bright 9 a. m.—dead pan, unruffled and only slightly interested in the flurry. He went directly to a British meeting, saw a circle of accusing faces and demanded severely:

"Where have you people been for two days?"

By the Associated Press

Congress' New Racing Shoes Will Pinch Some Toes at First

Continued From Page One

ing committees and jurisdictions in the two houses of Congress.

Another improvement in the committee system is the limiting, to a large degree, of House members to membership on only one major committee. All members will have an opportunity for work on one major committee. This will give the membership a chance to specialize on one line of committee work without divided attention on a wide variety of subjects.

Senators each will be limited to two major committees, instead of as at present holding membership on as many as six, eight or 10. Conflicts of committee meetings, with resulting light attendance, thus will be eliminated.

Members Have Voice

COMMITTEE procedures are greatly improved by the legislation. Reforms include provision for regularly specified meeting days, which will permit the committee members, rather than the chairman, to determine the committee's program; provision for calling of committee meetings by the membership; the keeping of committee records apart from the chairman's personal records and the keeping of record votes on bills reported by the committee; provision for the prompt reporting of all bills by the chairman; the requiring of a quorum to be in actual attendance, rather than by proxy, when bills are reported.

Another important provision for committees provides that all hearings shall be open to the public and the press, except where the committee specifically votes for executive sessions to consider confidential evidence or testimony.

Probably the most important provision dealing with committees is that directing each of the reorganized committees to exercise a continuing legislative surveillance over the Government departments of their jurisdiction. This is an effort to narrow the widening gap between Capitol Hill and the executive departments. Regular reports and conferences between the agencies and their committees would be required to keep the departments in line with legislative intent and to facilitate the changing of statutes where conditions warranted.

Careful Follow-up

It was believed that fully half the work of the new committees would be in following up the operation of laws previously passed, to determine how they were being executed.

With improved staffs provided for these committees, it was believed that much of the need for special investigating committees would be eliminated, as the regular standing committees, familiar with the departments' work and the background of the legislation which they were executing, made periodic check-ups on their work.

One further change in committee procedure provides for the tightening up of the rules governing conference committees, where differing views of the two houses are harmonized. Conferees would, under the new bill, be restricted from going outside the subject matter of legislation passed by either house in bringing in the proposed compromises.

Corps of Specialists

IMPROVED staffing of Congress to provide specialized experts for all of the standing committees is the second major line of reform. At present committees dealing in billions are limited to the services of a $2700 committee clerk. No expert assistance is available to Congress itself in considering many highly technical and complicated subjects.

Present practice forces committees to use material submitted to them by Government departments or by outside organizations advocating or opposing the legislation. No independent source of experts is available, and consequently members must make their decisions with evidence "slanted" on one side or the other.

The bill provides that each of the reorganized committees of the House and Senate shall be allowed four experts, each at salaries not exceeding $8000 a year, to assist in a technical way in securing evidence, compiling data and doing research.

Provision is made to insure that the experts will not be employed by Government departments for at least one year after they leave committee employment. This provision was incorporated to insure independence of the committee staffs from departmental influence. Another provision, designed to insure that committees will not borrow personnel from executive departments, and thus be influenced by them, requires that the names of all committee staff members be published at intervals in the Congressional Record.

Research Staff Doubled

THE size of the Legislative Reference Service and the Legislative Drafting Service are virtually doubled. The Reference Service does research for members of Congress through the Library of Congress. At present it is hopelessly inadequate.

The number of researchers would be doubled by the bill and further increased the year following. Experts from the Library Reference Service would also be available to the committees for extra service on call.

The Legislative Drafting Service, the legal branch of Congress, which has been allowed only $93,000 a year, is increased to $150,000 and will be further increased the year following. The purpose is to insure that every bill be drafted in its entirety on Capitol Hill by our own draftsmen.

Present practice has been for a large portion of bills reaching Congress to be drafted by departments affected, or by outside interests seeking legislation. Although committees work hard to insure proper language in all bills, complete drafting by our own service will insure against jokers which might be overlooked.

Tailoring the Budget

HANDLING of the fiscal policy of the Government embraces fully 50 per cent of the work of Congress. The antiquated system of appropriations is singled out for much revamping in the bill.

Headlining the fiscal reforms is the provision for a legislative budget. At present the appropriations committees work without consideration of incoming revenue.

The legislative budget would link the revenue-raising and the spending committees for joint action on the adoption of an overall budget within the first 60 days of each session. Thus, any trend toward higher appropriations and lower taxes would be avoided.

Congress then would be required to adopt a concurrent resolution approving this budget. If expenditures still exceeded income, Congress would have to specify the creation of that much additional debt for the year. A record vote on such a resolution would give a moral effect to observance of the budget.

Other provisions for enforcement of the budget were eliminated on the basis that the legislative budget was a new device and that inflexible enforcement might seriously hamper governmental operations in case of miscalculations at the beginning.

Time for Study

MANY other reforms are provided to further safeguard fiscal control by Congress. Among these is a provision that hearings on appropriation bills must be available three days before the bills are considered. At present the hearings, often hundreds of pages long, are not available until the day the bill is considered, and members are seldom acquainted with the facts involving billions.

Another important provision is for "show-case" accounting. Each department would be required to fill in a standard expense form clearly showing a breakdown of uses for the money appropriated. Uniform provision for handling income received by departments would also be required, so that the present practice of some departments being permitted to spend income and others being required to turn it into the Treasury would be standardized.

Reappropriating of unexpended balances, which often prevents Congress from learning the exact amount an agency would have for its year's expenses, would be prohibited except for continuing public works.

The Comptroller General, who now conducts a "post-audit," would be required to conduct a general service audit of all Government departments as well. Now, only illegal expenditures are noted by the Comptroller General. This new provision would require that he report on the general care and economy with which Government funds are handled.

He also is directed to make a study of unnecessary "limitations" often added to appropriation bills. In some cases these "economy" limitations cost departments far more in extra clerical help to observe than they save.

"Chicken-Feed' Bills

CONGRESS took a long stride toward eliminating private bills in the Federal Tort Claims Act contained in the bill. All through its history Congress has hung onto the job of settling all claims against the Government involving personal injury cases arising out of tort claims. The new bill provides that the courts and the agencies shall settle these claims.

Heretofore, all such claims had to pass both Houses of Congress and be signed by the President. Often the cost of handling the legislation exceeded the amount of the award.

Likewise banned are local bills for the building of bridges across navigable streams and private bills for the correction of military records.

Other provisions for better use of congressional time include the automatic adjournment of Congress each July 31. The purpose is to keep Congress representative by permitting members to return to their constituencies at regular intervals.

By having a definite adjournment time, the committee also hoped to speed up the work earlier in the session. Without any adjournment time specified, the sessions of Congress since 1938 have averaged more than 94 per cent of each year.

Lobbyists Curbed

REGISTRATION of lobbyists is another important provision. Any person or organization engaged principally in influencing legislation for pay would be required to register and file regular expense accounts. Persons engaging in large-scale advertising or publicity campaigns designed to influence legislation also would be required to submit figures on their collections and expenditures.

The fifth major line deals with the pay and retirement of members of Congress. The annual salary of $10,000, adopted in 1925, is increased to $12,500, and a tax-free expense account of $2500 is also provided for each member.

Members of Congress were included in the Civil Service retirement plan on a contributory basis. They will contribute 6 per cent of their annual salaries and the Government will match this amount. The benefits will run higher than ordinary Civil Service benefits due to shorter congressional service and members' larger contributions.

Retirement will be available to any member who has served six years and who has reached 62. The retirement is figured at 2½ per cent of his average annual salary. In order to include members who have already reached advanced age after many years of service, provision is made for joining the fund by paying up five years' back contributions. The amount of their retirement benefits, however, is reduced accordingly.

Several minor improvements are also recommended, including improvement of the Congressional Record by indexing each issue, remodeling of the House and Senate caucus rooms and dining rooms and the providing of standard District of Columbia schooling for House and Senate pages.

All told, the reform program will cost $4,601,735. This does not include a capital deposit to the retirement fund to pay annuities to members who are already at advanced age and soon will be eligible for retirement.

Reich's Internal Debt 97 Billion

Stuttgart (AP).—Every German man, woman and child owes a personal debt of 15,000 marks ($1500) to the country's empty chest, out of which the Reich's internal war debts must be paid, H. Ulrich, minister of the interior for Baden-Wuerttemberg, said.

Addressing a Social Democratic Party meeting here, he put the debt at 97½ billion dollars, on 65 million persons.

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Economic Palestine

The British Treasury and the British Board of Trade must have been a bit chagrined over Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker's sneering reference to the damage he intended to do to the Palestinian pocketbook. For it so happens that Palestine is both a creditor of Britain's and an increasingly large taker of British goods. Imports from Britain have gone up since prewar days from 383,561 to 2,902,086 pounds sterling. By way of contrast, exports to Argentina, with whom the British are desperately trying to be friends, in spite of the way the Argentines are making them pay through the nose, have gone down from 4,834,504 to 4,076,773 pounds sterling. At this rate it may not be long before Palestine overtakes a country that is often called "Britain's other dominion."

As a creditor no less than as an importer, Palestine has an account with the British government. The British, who in literal truth gave all that they had and are to the prosecution of the war, went into debt to many nations for supplies. Palestine, which as a result of Jewish industry has built up a sizable industrial plant, did many jobs for the Allies. There are over a thousand industrial establishments in Palestine. In the war they made small arms, ammunition, land mines, floating mines, small boats, tires; they repaired tanks and armored vehicles; they turned out medicines and bandages The unpaid bill amounts to almost half a billion dollars, and payment has been blocked in sterling, though there will be an unfreezing as a result of the Anglo-American financial agreement.

Neither the Treasury nor the Board of Trade, in all these circumstances, can have appreciated Sir Evelyn Barker's crack Britain is in business with Palestine, and as Palestine suffers, so does Britain, which is equally a land of traders. Palestine, in a settled regime, has the potentialities of increasing its trade with Britain, and it is upon trade that General Barker, in spite of his superciliousness, depends for his pay.

Intelligence Work

At least one of the recommendations of the majority report of the Pearl Harbor Committee has been translated into action. We refer to the proposal for the collation and evaluation of the intelligence reports flowing into the State, Navy and War Departments. Hitherto the departments have worked separately in the matter of intelligence. Moreover, as the Pearl Harbor report shows, the status of intelligence work in the armed services has been low, with the assignment fitted into a round of duties. All this has now been changed in the organization of the armed services. As for the State Department, which always has had a good name for intelligence work, this now has a strengthened intelligence branch under a soldier and a scholar who played a notable part in the preliminaries to the North African campaign, Col. William A. Eddy. Correlation and coordination are afforded for all this activity by the establishment of a unified intelligence department under Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg. Here will be done the "evalution" of the raw material of intelligence to which the Pearl Harbor Committee referred. "Coordination and proper evaluation of intelligence in times of stress," says the majority report of the Pearl Harbor Committee, "must be insured by continuity of service and centralization of responsibility in competent officials."

The duplication of intelligence work which has been characteristic of our Government is not necessarily harmful. Indeed, it may be useful, for check and double-check are essential in this activity. What has been wasteful hitherto has been the lack of "evaluation" by a unified agency. The evaluators are men who sort out all the facts flowing in from different departments and put them in the larger framework of meaning. One fact may be valueless in itself, but, put side by side with another fact, it may signify something. Or, treated by a man with the necessary background of knowledge, significance may emerge from it which would escape a less-knowing person. A great example of the worth of evaluated intelligence was the appraisal in the central intelligence branch in London of a prisoner-of-war story of rocket building activity on Germany's Baltic coast. The man who evaluated this story correctly may have saved England.

In our state of armed peace, especially in this atomic age, the same need of the evaluator is present. It is said that General Vandenberg has got together a first-class organization. We hope so; for our national security, as the Pearl Harbor report shows, is intimately related to intelligence activity. What is more, the work furnishes knowledgeability to the men in charge of our diplomatic activity, and it is said that, in consequence of the aid furnished by the Vandenberg body, President Truman is the best informed President in our history. This is one lesson we have learned and applied from the disaster that woke up the Nation on December 7, 1941.

Contrast "Scandals"

Comptroller General Lindsay Warren before the Mead Committee has voiced a long-standing grievance over the methods followed in settling war contracts. Speaking of negotiated lump-sum contracts of the Garsson type, he declared that the GAO's audit was limited to seeing that payments made equal the total sum promised in the contract. "We may not," he said, "question a favored firm, an extravagant price, nor a specious undertaking. It is practically impossible, in the absence of fraud, for the GAO to take exception to any payments made in accordance with these contracts."

The methods adopted in negotiating and settling war contracts are unquestionably calculated to rouse the ire of the General Accounting Office. They leave room for a good deal of looseness in the disbursement of Government funds, and we do not doubt that if every war contract had been subjected, prior to settlement, to a searching audit by GAO, as the Comptroller General urged, the war would have cost a good many billions less. On the other hand, under such a rigid system of accountancy, our war effort would, no doubt, have been seriously hampered, if not stymied altogether. For many contractors would have hesitated to enter into agreements with the Government, fearing, with good reason, that final settlement of their claims might be delayed indefinitely by an administrative log jam in GAO or that items of expenditure might be disallowed for various technical reasons. The magnificent production record of our war industries is a triumphant vindication of the methods followed, justifying outlays that might possibly have been avoided if Mr. Warren had had his way, at the expense of prolonging the war.

In this connection, the public, which seems to be allowing itself to be worked up over Mr. Warren's charges, has a short memory. So it is necessary to remind people that the issue raised by the head of the GAO was threshed out thoroughly while contracts were being made or later in connection with the termination of those contracts. Speed in getting things done was generally acknowledged in wartime to be the first essential. Speed in settling contracts was equally essential to enable war industries to convert to a peacetime basis. The best answer we have seen to the objections of the Comptroller General to the methods followed in settling terminated war contracts was made by Messrs. Baruch and Hancock in their 1944 report on *War and Postwar Adjustment Policies*. They pointed out that if every settlement had to be reviewed before payment by the Comptroller, "no war contractor would know where he stood, prime contractors would be unable to pay subcontractors, banks would be reluctant to make adequate loans, billions in working capital would be frozen. The delays in settlement would force many concerns into bankruptcy. It would mean unemployment by audit." Think, for one thing, of the large force of investigators that the GAO head would have had to engage to do the work of auditing. In point of fact, according to Messrs. Baruch and Hancock, "by and large he could not recruit a more honest or more capable force than the present procurement officers, and it would certainly be less experienced."

Where evidence of fraud exists, offenders should, of course, be run down and prosecuted. We applaud the efforts of the Mead Committee to make public such instances of wrongdoing, and we regret that the GAO has been hampered in obtaining evidence of fraud because of the limitations put on its powers in time of emergency. We see no reason, however, for becoming unduly excited about the irregularities that have recently been brought to light. Nor is there any justification whatever for assuming that isolated instances of fraud are typical.

Hungary's Plight

The Russian note in reply to the United States complaint that Soviet policies in Hungary are ruining Hungary's economy should not be lost upon the conferees in Paris. It shows a cynical disregard for Hungary's plight. All the charges are disputed, and the impression left by the note is that the occupation is light and the deliveries to Moscow insignificant. Moscow does not meet the American case in any shape or form. It remains blandly oblivious to the obligations which it undertook at the Yalta Conference, where the three heads of state agreed "to concert the policies of their three governments in assisting . . . the peoples of the former Axis satellite states of Europe to solve by democratic means their pressing political and economic problems."

Most of the United States charges were stated explicitly. They are fortified by the observations of those—such as a recent delegation of all-party British M. P.'s—who have been watching unofficially the progressive strangulation of Hungary. According to our Government's information, half of the current output of Hungarian manufacturing industry, which is operating at only one third of the prewar level, is absorbed by reparations and other Russian requirements. Coal, iron, metal and machine production is urgently required for rehabilitation, yet reparations alone absorb between 80 to 90 per cent of current output. The requisitions of foodstuffs from current crops and from stocks are estimated at enormous figures. To all these charges, the same reply is given, viz, that we are wrong, and have been misled by faulty information. We are asked to believe that the half million Muscovite soldiers in Hungary have neither carried out nor are carrying out any requisitions.

The best way to see who is right is to agree to send to Hungary a commission which would examine its economic and financial situation. This is what Hungary has asked. But the Russian government, ignoring the request, makes it appear that it originated with the American Government. The proposal is regarded as "unecceptable," since the working-out of Hungary's economic rehabilitation "is a matter for the exclusive competence of the Hungarian government." This means that disintegration is given the green light. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Russia is bent upon the ruination, if not the decivilizing, of Hungary.

Gertrude Stein

A good many years ago the literary critic, Stuart P. Sherman, declared himself satisfied that Gertrude Stein, whose work was then a subject of much controversy, was a great and authentic genius. Only a genius, he insisted, could arrange words in sequences that made them suggest absolutely nothing. To prove the point, Mr. Sherman wrote out at random a large number of nouns, adjectives, prepositions and conjunctions, folded them and put them into a hat from which he subsequently withdrew them one by one. When he unfolded the papers he found that by some magic the words had arranged themselves into phrases more vivid and beautiful than any he was capable of writing himself. Another school of critics held that Miss Stein was deliberately hoaxing her readers, and having a great deal of sport in doing so, knowing that the more incomprehensible she made herself to them, the more they would be convinced of her profundity. Another, though considerably smaller, school, among them Jean Cocteau, insisted that Miss Stein was really profound, that she had discovered new dimensions to language and ways of expressing what was hitherto ineffable.

However, the truth seems to be that, considered as a poet, Gertrude Stein was neither a genius nor a charlatan. What she wrote certainly had meaning for herself, and some of the meaning at least could be discovered by persons accustomed to the techniques of poetry, if they chose to take necessary pains with it, which few of them did. Apparently Miss Stein's method was to try to express highly abstract ideas in simple sentences and words of one or two syllables. She boasted, indeed, that she had never written a sentence that could not be diagrammed and parsed by any child in a grammar school. Her famous lines about the "magpie in the sky" and the "pigeon on the grass alas" seem to have been her way of explaining the Aristotelian doctrine of the categories. This method was considerably complicated by a tendency called echolalia, about which Miss Stein had doubtless learned when she studied psychology under Prof. William James. Echolalia is characteristic of certain neurotic and hypnotic states and consists in the meaningless repetition of certain phrases, words or sounds, as, for example, in "a rose is a rose is a rose." In Miss Stein this tendency was probably deliberate rather than unconscious or automatic, and for reasons known best to herself she seems to have valued the qualities of sound to be thus elicited.

Even among the *avant garde*, however, Miss Stein's reputation as an intrepid explorer of the uncharted seas of language began to decline after the publication of *Finnegans Wake* by James Joyce. If, as Professor Sherman said, Miss Stein had shown genius in her ability to make words suggest nothing, Joyce had shown far greater genius in his ability to make them suggest simultaneously a dozen or hundred seemingly unrelated ideas. It is interesting to observe that soon after her eclipse by Joyce Miss Stein's work became somewhat more conventional and consequently more intelligible. One of her books, *The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas*, became almost popular, and many who read it were astonished to discover they could understand some of it, including the fact that it was not Miss Toklas' autobiography, but Miss Stein's.

Disease Suspects

Important and badly needed assistance to the District Health Department is contained in a bill just passed by the Senate. This bill makes it possible for the Health Department to arrest and hospitalize persons suspected of having or carrying communicable diseases. Proper control of such persons is one of the knottiest problems with which local health officials have had to cope. The department is now empowered to back up its instructions by haling recalcitrants into court for possible fine or imprisonment.

To be sure, there are not many people who purposely disobey Health Department requests. But the few who do are a menace to the well being of others, as witness the recent case of a woman afflicted with mild scarlet fever who insisted on ignoring the quarantine and appearing in public. It is against such persons that the bill is aimed. There is no abridgment of civil rights, for prompt release is provided in the event the suspect is found not to be diseased, and full appeal to the courts is guaranteed. But in matters of health, the rights of the public as a whole for protection supersede those of any individual. The new bill is merely recognition of this fact in practice.

WEATHER REPORT

Rain lingers, silver sifting down
Adrift across the meadow grass
To hover within lofty trees—
A pause of rain that does not pass
But hangs, all greening growth renewed
While the earth broods.

HELEN HARTNESS FLANDERS

The Lion's Share

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference. All letters are subject to condensation.

Negro Education Funds

This week, the Negro press features a release in what might be regarded as a criminal misuse or nonuse of Federal funds earmarked for trade and industrial education for colored youths in Southern States.

Within 17 Southern States and the District of Columbia, there is a total of only 12 colored teachers giving instruction and training in trade and industrial education. Less than $240,000 was spent from Federal funds for this type of education for colored youths in the sections of the country indicated. Meanwhile, over $1,700,000 from Federal funds was spent for trade and industrial education for white youths in the same area.

The release points out, for example, that Mississippi, with a colored population comprising 49.2 per cent of the total, spent $10,697.41 for trade and industrial education for its Negro youths—as against $485,633.69 for similar education and training for its white youths. Incidentally, this State was reported by the United States Office of Education as spending $7.36 a year on each colored child in average daily attendance, and $52.01 for white children, during the course of an average public school year. A difference of 606.6 per cent!

At best, Federal funds for trade and industrial education among colored youths are spent to train them for menial jobs.

It is recalled that for generations the Negro, in and out of slavery, has been the skilled artisan and craftsman in the South. Today, we see many thousands of descendants of slaves deliberately cheated out of an opportunity to follow a tradition. This destroys the effectiveness of the cry of "States' rights" — especially if by their acts or inaction those who make the cry cheat or deny or contribute to the cheating or denial of any segment of the population its rightful share in Federal funds.

Negro leadership in the South sees that only through civil suits, aiming for Supreme Court decisions, will the proper protection come to countless colored youths who contribute so disproportionately to our national illiteracy, ignorance, and bad citizenship—while being subjected to the same laws affecting income and sales tax, military service, and appeals to patriotism.

DUTTON FERGUSON.
Washington.

"Drafting Teachers"

Your fight for the deferment of college instructors has been admirable, but with the deferment of those teaching the physical sciences the battle is but half won.

Why is this deference paid to the physical sciences, which are already overdeveloped in relation to the development of our minds and souls? Professor Einstein has said that the problem of the atomic bomb is primarily a problem not in science but in human relations, yet the Army does not consider the teaching of the social sciences worthy of deferment, not to mention the teaching of those fine arts which are essential to the molding of balanced, refined and humane citizens.

At a time when we are struggling to educate ourselves and our posterity in the ways of peace, we must not let the Army impose its values upon society.

NORMAN JAMES.
Washington.

Lynchings In Georgia

Being from Georgia, I have considered your remarks on the Talmadge nomination and the Monroe lynching to be amusing, entertaining and misleading (apologies to Mr. Bevin).

The ruling rural voters of my State wanted Carmichael and his progressivism. But when they realized progressivism meant racial equality, they bolted to Gallus Gene.

To give the Negro equality with the white would in effect mean the subjugation of the white. That is why we must be the masters in Georgia. Otherwise, we would be the slaves.

GEORGIA CRACKER.
Washington.

* * *

The Post seems to be full of denunciations of the recent lynchings, which I agree should be condemned. And you have pictures of parading Negroes protesting against the killings, as well as editorials about what should be done with Bilbo and Talmadge.

In the same *Post* we read of a grocery clerk robbed and murdered by two Negro bandits, of a drug store clerk murdered in cold blood by two Negro bandits, taxi robberies, rapes and muggings by Negroes.

How about a campaign to protect white people from such actions by Negroes? Or a checkup of the percentage of crimes in and around Washington as well as other large cities that are committed by Negroes, in comparison to the ratio of white and black inhabitants? Also insist that the National Negro Congress and other Negro societies do some work and protesting within their own realm—that of the Negro race.

Let's be fair and show both sides of the question. C. R. M.
Arlington, Va.

Disease Suspects

The law which permits the District Health Department "to arrest and hold persons suspected of having or carrying communicable diseases" is a great step in the path of social progress. It is no more correct for a diseased person to go around communicating his disease to others than it is for a criminal to go unmolested.

With all due respect to Christian Scientists, however, the exemption in their favor is illogical—to say the least. Scarlet fever is no less communicable because a Christian Scientist has it! No one wishes to deny the followers of Christian Science their right to resort to spiritual methods to cure diseases, but they can just as easily do so in a hospital bed as anywhere else.

When it comes to diseases, especially communicable diseases, there should be no exceptions. Germs make no exceptions.

JOHN C. APOLLONY.
Arlington, Va.

Palestine Controversy

All this Arab turmoil in Palestine is the work of men with axes to grind. For century after century the Arabs did nothing with Palestine. Then, when the Jews began turning it into a garden, certain men with political ambitions and others with financial schemes started trouble. The whole agitation is bogus.

There are people here who are afraid of offending the Middle East. They need not worry. Whatever you may do you are bound to offend the Middle East. The Jews have every right to be in Palestine.

WILLIAM STANLEY SHAW.
London, England.

"Science Foundation"

Your editorial of July 31, "Science Foundation," seems to me to betray a good deal of the current confusion shared by liberals on the subject of science. The advancement of science is regarded by you as a sign of "progress," as an absolute good. It is something of which we should have more and more—even though there are already clear signs on the horizon that the world may soon be destroyed because of too much science and too little wisdom.

Specifically you say that we need more science because it is necessary for national security. Thus you declare, appropos of the failure of the House of Representatives to pass the Senate's science foundation bill and the consequent necessity of starting legislative action anew next year: "In a world where technology and scientific progress are strength, this kind of delay is more inimical to national security than the rejection of military or naval appropriation requests." If this means anything, it means that science should be cultivated as part of an international armaments race in the interest of each nation's national security. Today, given the character of the weapons involved in a scientific armaments race, the good men might be more inclined simply to say: *nolo contendere*—I do not wish to fight with such weapons.

But in addition to its great moral service in connection with armaments, you say that science also helps the works of peace. To which the answer may be made that, without denying the value of science in a moral program of social amelioration, it is extremely questionable whether in the present state of moral disorder the advance of science makes for moral progress—that is to say, for progress in any real sense of the word.

To be sure, you say that the science foundation bill, in the form passed by the Senate, was defective in that, while providing money for the development of the natural sciences, it failed to make any provision for the social sciences. But to resort to social science as a way of remedying the moral deficiencies of uncontrolled natural science is to fall into an even more egregious error. Social science—the analysis of the facts of human behavior as it exists—is and can be no proper substitute for ethics.

Right now we have a good example of the tragic futility of relying upon expert mechanical plans for solving a moral problem without the prior moral progress of the human beings involved. I refer to the Baruch-Lilienthal scheme for an international authority to banish push-button atomic wars and substitute a push-button technological millennium instead. The authors of the plan are perfectly sincere in their desire to see atomic wars abolished. The only trouble is that they do not see the prior necessity of morally reforming human nature so that men will be able to abolish wars in fact and not on paper blueprints.

We shall not make progress by worshipping either natural or social science. The worship of science has created confusion of the will by making the instinctive appetite for economic accumulation once more respectable, inasmuch as economic accumulation is now carried on with the aid of the latest and most glorious discoveries of scientific research. At the same time it has created an even worse confusion of the intellect by spreading the idea that the only real and objective truths are those of science, while moral and spiritual principles are mere matters of subjective opinion, varying from age to age and people to people.

It is high time we stopped suppressing our innermost beliefs. It is high time we reasserted the claims of the moral life and put first things first and last things last. What if it does mean fewer gadgets, and less knowledge of the insides of the atom—provided we live in peace with our own soul and in friendship with our neighbor? BENJAMIN GINSBURG.
Washington.

Conference At Paris

By Andre Visson

The Economic Battle

THE PARIS discussions by 21 nations of the peace treaties worked out by the four powers cannot prevent, or even reduce, the political control established by Moscow over eastern Europe. Determined to maintain and even to strengthen this control, Moscow will never be a party to any international treaty which might compromise Soviet political influence in that part of Europe.

Although we dislike Soviet political control over eastern Europe perhaps as much as the nations which are its objectives and victims, we are, unfortunately, practically helpless, under present circumstances, to modify it.

But if, indirectly, and most reluctantly, we have had to accept this unpleasant situation, we can still continue to fight against Soviet economic control by which Moscow intends to double and enforce her political control over eastern Europe. The peace treaties with Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary represent the diplomatic camouflage of our own political retreat. But we can still refuse to give up our economic defensive. We can still hope that we may be able to prevent the Russians from establishing their economic hegemony over all of Danubian Europe.

* * *

ONE OFTEN reads in pro-Soviet publications, both here and abroad, that our main opposition to Soviet political control of eastern Europe has its roots in our desire to maintain, and if possible to develop, American prewar positions in eastern European countries. It is a very Marxian and superficial interpretation of America's interest in eastern Europe. It shows a complete ignorance or misjudgment of American psychology.

Maynard Barnes, United States diplomatic agent in Bulgaria, and Reuben Markham, the *Christian Science Monitor's* veteran Balkan correspondent, in their ardent campaign for assistance to Bulgarian democrats oppressed by the present regime, have given very little thought, if any, to the favorable impact of Bulgarian democracy on the development of American-Bulgarian economic relations. They have been fighting for principles, and in the back of their minds they may even be embarrassed by the thought that American economic interests might be confused with American moral principles.

Incidentally, American economic interests in eastern Europe are really insignificant. American prewar investments in Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria do not exceed 55 million dollars, of which about 40 million dollars has been invested in the Romanian oil industry. As to trade relations with these three countries, it is well known that while they could right now absorb a considerable amount of American goods, relatively speaking, they would face extreme difficulty in paying for such goods. Their prewar exports to the United States were very small, and they have even less to offer now than before the war.

One may wonder then—and many foreign observers insufficiently acquainted with the American mentality, do indeed wonder—why Mr. Byrnes and his aides, in both Washington and Paris, continue to fight Soviet economic hegemony in Danubian Europe, once they have resigned themselves to accepting Moscow's political hegemony there.

Before trying to give a proper answer to that question it is, perhaps, necessary to state that Mr. Byrnes can take no blame for our failure to prevent the establishment of Soviet political influence in eastern Europe. The battle fought at Potsdam, in Moscow, in London and in Paris was lost before it started. It was lost even before President Roosevelt went to Yalta. It was lost at Casablanca and at Quebec when our military leaders reached the conclusion that a landing in the Balkans, advocated for political reasons by Winston Churchill, would be too costly a military operation and without any immediate substantial inroad on Hitler's stronghold over the rest of Europe.

* * *

IT TOOK almost a year for Mr. Byrnes and his aides, especially his senatorial advisers, to realize that the battle they were fighting against Soviet political hegemony in eastern Europe was a lost battle. But, having finally recognized it, they are still refusing to accept Soviet economic hegemony in that part of Europe, not because America's economic interests are closer to their hearts than belief in moral principles, but because Soviet economic hegemony is claiming greater areas than Soviet political hegemony.

And Hungary—over which the State Department has decided to make an issue on the eve of the Paris Peace Conference—is precisely the country in which Soviet economic expansion goes beyond political expansion.

True, Hungary, like Romania and Bulgaria, is occupied by the Red army. But, unlike Romania and Bulgaria, it was permitted by the Soviet commanders to have free elections, which has resulted in a non-Communist government.

However, should Moscow be allowed to continue its present policy of both stripping Hungary and imposing a strong grip on its future production, Soviet economic control of Hungary will inevitably be followed by political expansion. And the same thing would happen in eastern Austria, occupied by the Red army.

It is in order to prevent further political expansion, that Mr. Byrnes has taken such a firm stand on the relatively unimportant economic issues. Pessimists may say it is now too late. But the stakes are too important, and this battle, which will take place in Paris, should certainly be fought.

Washington Merry-Go-Round

'100-Mile Buster' a Possibility

While Drew Pearson is in Paris, his secretary reports to him on what is happening in the Capital:

DEAR BOSS: Thanks for your cable. . . . I simply can't acknowledge all the mail praising your attack on the Ku Klux Klan. That so-called magazine editor who said the Klan wasn't dangerous must have choked on his coffee when he read about the five new lynchings in Georgia and Mississippi. . . . Speaking of bigots, Senator Bilbo just got a wire from Chicago Columnist Irv Kupcinet offering to pay "The Man's" expenses if he would come to Chicago and speak in the Negro section against tolerance. Kup pointed out you had the guts to face the Klan in Atlanta.

I heard that Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, who ran the Los Alamos project, told a Cabinet member it is now possible mathematically to build a bomb that could blow up a 100-square-mile sector. I checked it and the Cabinet member confirms. Boy, if that doesn't scare some of those Paris peace wreckers, nothing will.

The Senate seems very self-righteous about dishonorable members of the House. Several folks have written asking you why the Senators don't investigate the profiteers who are fouling up their own nest. . . . For example, it's more than two months since you charged Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma with being a profiteering speculator and not a Senator has moved for an investigation. They might at least ask Elmer who his broker is. . . .

Spot for MacLeish

SAY, here's a hot item just came in. One of your White House pals called and said John Snyder really has a sense of humor. Snyder has been telling his friends that he's "the greatest Secretary of the Treasury—since Fred Vinson." . . . I hear the President has offered Archibald MacLeish the job of Secretary General of the new United Nations Education and Scientific Organization.

Harold Young, Wallace's brain truster and your favorite shaggy-dog story-teller, is back from Texas and called up to say hullo. Young said one of the anti-Rainey candidates accused him of being an "outsider." Imagine that—after voting in the same State for 25 years. . . . Joe Nunan, the man who collects all the taxes, is going into the restaurant business, I hear. . . . Nunan is going to operate the Longchamps restaurant chain to see that Uncle Sam gets all his tax money back.

You got a note from Bill Mauldin, the cartoonist. He's one of your vacation radio guests. Bill's got a swell script in which he's going to ask Ivan, the Russian GI, what the Moscow brass hats are up to. . . . We're still getting plenty of veterans mail. . . . The latest tells how the Chicago brass are converting the Chicago Beach Hotel, which was an Army hospital, into an office building at a cost of half a million dollars. The Army is moving out of a downtown office building it remodeled at the same cost so that civilians can use it. Chicago vets are burned up. They could use that hotel for veterans' housing.

Wallace Is Glum

I UNDERSTAND the President is considering appointing a special Cabinet committee composed of Labor Secretary Schwellenbach, Commerce Secretary Wallace and Attorney General Clark to plan another labor-management conference to head off strikes. . . . Wallace called on the President the other day and left a very depressing secret report saying the economic outlook was dim unless prices of consumer goods leveled off very soon.

We got the inside story on the way the Wagner-Taft-Ellender housing bill was knocked off. The real responsibility hangs on Sam Rayburn's shoulders. . . . Rayburn told Chairman Spence of the House Banking to keep the bill bottled up. . . . A group of liberal lobbyists from CIO and veterans groups put on a last-minute drive for the bill. They even brought the Mayor of Dallas around to see Rayburn, but it did no good. Finally a delegation of labor representatives met with Truman just as the bill was making progress. Truman seemed weary and said, "It appears that the National Association of Real Estate Boards has more influence with the Congress than the President of the United States." And when word leaked out that Truman and Rayburn were only lukewarm about the bill, the chances of its passage became nil. . . .

Mississippi's gift to white Americans—Representative Rankin—had a tough day recently. Not only was he forced to move the bill providing specially equipped automobiles for amputee war veterans, but, when he walked into the sacred House restaurant that noon, he found Mrs. Rogers entertaining 19 amputees at luncheon. Among them were a number of Southerners—including two Negroes. . . .

Looks as if the Elk Hills Naval Oil Reserve will be in the news again. Chairman Carl Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee has notified his members of a special hearing September 3—perhaps for renewal of Standard Oil's contract there. But it might be more than just that, because Attorney General Clark will be one of the witnesses. . . . It's a tough spot for Turner Smith, head of the civil rights section of the Justice Department. He is responsible for the investigation of last week's lynchings in Georgia. Smith is new to Washington, having come only recently from his home in Albany, Ga. That's in Gene Cox's district. . . .

Wings for Barnaby

BET you never knew we had an "angel" in Congress. He's Representative Adam Clayton Powell of New York's Harlem District. With his wife, Hazel Scott, and four others he put up the bankroll for a play based on the comic strip "Barnaby," which will open on Broadway in the fall.

It was interesting to see how worried the Senate became about inflation once it finished the OPA bill. As soon as it insured inflation, it turned around and insisted enlisted men could take their terminal pay in five-year bonds only, in order to prevent inflation. . . . Well, the heat's got me, so that's all for now. MARIAN.

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ARE YOU SURE THIS IS THE RIGHT ADDRESS?
. . . Ding, in the Des Moines Register Tribune

Matter of Fact

Anti-Red Bloc Actually Forming

By Joseph Alsop

PARIS, Aug. 3.—On a single occasion during the war, the key question of our times was put to Stalin. Churchill asked the Soviet dictator how soon, if ever, he would relax his iron system and permit the Soviet Union and its satellites to enjoy free intercourse with the world. Stalin replied frankly that the wall could never be broken down until the Soviet standard of life could bear comparison with the standard elsewhere.

With the Soviet Union now committed to a new five-year plan, which channels most of its productive energy into military reconstruction, there is no reason to believe that a change in the relations between the Soviet Union and the West will come in the near future. On the contrary, the evidence suggests that the existing division will grow deeper.

Those who were at Yalta are still convinced that Stalin was not indulging in double talk when he promised Churchill and Roosevelt the democratization of the eastern European governments. But the promise was not carried out. Whether Stalin changed his mind or was reversed by the Politburo, the promise was immediately broken. Within one week the grim Vishinsky appeared at Bucharest and by open menaces of force established the Groza government in Romania.

Alliance in Making

THE STORY since that time should be familiar. At every international meeting, Secretary of State Byrnes and Foreign Minister Bevin have repeated the same warning to Stalin and Molotov. Soviet policy, they have pointed out, was simply laying the foundations of an anti-Soviet grand alliance of the Western powers. The Soviets have persisted in their policy, and now no sensible observer at this so-called peace conference supposes that the great issues under discussion are much more than border disputes between the two systems, or ignores that the beginnings of a grand alliance already exist.

Meanwhile there are indications that the Soviet policy of military reconstruction at home and expansion abroad is encountering difficulties. During the Mihailovitch trial, for example, important non-Communist eastern European leaders, such as the Bulgarian Minister of War, General Velcheff, were laboriously implicated in Mihailovitch's alleged crimes. This is taken to mean that a general liquidation of personalities not regarded as dependably pro-Soviet soon will be considered necessary.

The blood of its potential leaders may drown the opposition in the Balkans. But in Poland, where a brave people's major political experience has been underground resistance, the position is more troublesome. Reliable reports indicate that the Polish puppet government was stunned by the real results of the recent referendum. In view of the admitted 40 per cent vote for Mikolajczyk, qualified diplomatic observers put the real anti-government total at around 70 per cent. That means that Poland must be held down by sheer military forces.

The Needy Giant

NO LESS striking was Molotov's recent demand for the immense total of 10 billion dollars of German reparations from current production. The obvious inference is that the Russian economy urgently needs this external assistance. Thus it is believed that there is little danger of a final clash between the Soviet and Western systems while the Soviets are preoccupied with rebuilding.

On the other hand, it is obvious that when these processes are completed, the danger of war will be appalling if the world is still divided into armed camps.

A Western surrender is not considered by the men of Paris. As to a change in Soviet policy, it is considered that there are only three ways in which this can occur. One is obviously war. One is an internal convulsion which will unseat the expansionist faction and give the power to the old Litvinoff school (if any remain). And one is an enforced change which the masters of the Kremlin might make if they find themselves confronted with such unity and strength in the West as to be convinced that their present policy was unworkable.

Most observers here do not rate those last two chances very high.

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Leo Wolman

Truman Hits a Triple

WITH the appointment of Messrs. Nourse, Clark and Keyserling as the members of the Economic Advisory Council, President Truman has started a new Government experiment under sound auspices.

The country can feel assured that the Full Employment Act will be administered with common sense and reasonable care.

The chairman, Edwin G. Nourse, is a distinguished economist who, among other things, has had long experience in organizing economic research. John D. Clark combines academic with business and professional experience. Mr. Keyserling has held many posts in Washington and brings to the board a good deal of knowledge about Government regulation and intervention.

This board may be expected to regard its work as an educational enterprise. Its task then would be not to confront the President and Congress with detailed forecasts and complete programs of economic policy, but to weigh the trend of events and try to explain and account for what has been happening. In the initial years, anyhow, only a modest and restricted undertaking of this sort stands much chance of success.

A Broad Field to Cover

PREPARED to feel its way and to make reports and recommendations only after scientific study, the Economic Advisory Council could be of great value to the President and Congress by submitting from time to time analyses of the variety of factors that influence the volume of employment. This responsibility would seem to take the council far afield, for it would entail appraisals not only of general economic policies, such as the Government's fiscal plans, but of specific proposals by way of labor policy, or social insurance policy, or wage policy.

There is doubtless a large area of public administrative and legislative policy which influences the outlook for employment. This area is rarely the subject of informed official inquiry and discussion. It is at this point that the employment board is in the position to make unique contributions to the Government by calling attention to the more or less hidden consequences of measures which are assumed to yield only benefits and prosperity.

A 'Screen' Against Error

ANOTHER of the council's useful functions would consist in protecting the White House against the use of incorrect and misleading data. In these days of universal fact-gathering, the flow of "information" to the President must be overwhelming. No layman, least of all an extraordinarily busy one, can possibly judge this information and therefore use it intelligently.

A well staffed economic advisory board, which is what the council will be, ought to know how reliable available statistics are and what conclusions can be drawn from them. If there had been such an agency during the last 12 months, it might have kept the President better informed as to the relation between wages and prices and, in the last weeks, as to the influence of the removal of price control on the behavior of wholesale and retail prices, and the cost of living.

Doing those things would constitute a modest beginning of the task of administering a full employment law. But it would teach public officials and American citizens many things about making economic policy.

Mark Sullivan

La Follette—Architect of State

NEXT WEEK Senator Robert M. La Follette, jr., will run for the Republican senatorial nomination in Wisconsin. Among several interesting aspects of this, one is suggested by the "Jr." For 41 years there has been a La Follette in the Senate. The father, first elected in 1905, was reelected three times. He died in 1925. The son was elected to his unexpired term and has been reelected three times.

That is a record of the confidence of a State in a father and son for three quarters of a century—for the father, before being elected Senator, had twice been elected Governor, three times to the United States House and before that prosecuting attorney of a Wisconsin county.

At a time when not only in the United States but throughout the world there is a ferment against whatever savors of tradition, precedent and continuity, this record of the La Follettes is a symbol of permanence.

Indigenous Liberalism

PARADOXICALLY, the La Follettes are thought of by many as identified not with the preservation of what is established but with attack upon it. For this notion there is justification. But actually the La Follettes have been exponents of the permanence of a group of ideas. What they have stood for is liberalism, in the special sense of historical American liberalism, to be distinguished from a radicalism which frequently assumes its name and which is not indigenous to this country.

A permanent characteristic of American liberalism has been opposition to monopoly, and insistence that where monopoly is unavoidable it must be regulated by government. During the service of the elder La Follette in the House there were adopted two cornerstones—the Interstate Commerce Act, which asserted that railroads, being by nature a monopoly, must be regulated as to their rates; and the Sherman Antitrust Act, which forbade monopoly in ordinary industries.

Historically, American liberalism had its roots on the farms, in the Midwest. An early organization of it, which had much to do with setting up the Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act, was called the Granger movement. A later organization, largely local in Wisconsin, called the Progressives, was founded by the La Follettes. Last spring, when Senator La Follette recognized a new line-up of American politics arising from a kind of liberalism very different from his, he took his Progressives into the Republican Party.

Expert on Democracy

THE LENGTH of Mr. La Follette's service in the Senate, and his inheritance of his toga from his father, may account for a trait that is strong in him. He has a special regard for Congress. This in turn rests upon regard for government by a representative body elected democratically by all the people. Colleagues say he has unsurpassed knowledge of legislative government, both its detailed functioning and the philosophy underlying it.

When he saw this form of government disappear in many countries and when he saw in America a tendency toward expansion of the power of the Executive, to the weakening of Congress, he felt a personal concern. This he expressed in painstaking labor to remodel the mechanism of Congress.

To pilot the reform to adoption, Senator La Follette remained in Washington when he might have been in Wisconsin preparing for next week's primary. The reform, which completed passage nine days ago, was the first overhauling of the mechanisms of Congress since the Government was founded.

Senator La Follette and those who worked with him to remodel parliamentary government are entitled to be regarded in their day in the same spirit as the early architects of it.

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Ernest Lindley

The Wheels of Peace

IN HIS talk at the dinner celebrating the thirty-ninth anniversary of the Army Air Forces, President Truman said that he wanted the American production machine to become as great a force in winning the peace as it was in winning the war. This is a favorite theme of his.

The statistics on American wartime production are comforting and encouraging to anyone who thinks about the future of the United States. They prove what we can do. Production on a comparable scale translated to the needs of peace would make possible an average standard of living higher than we knew before the war and higher than many people considered attainable in the future.

Production sustained at a high level will help to solve many domestic problems which are now worrisome. It will take the edge off the danger of inflation. Combined with adequate taxes, it will produce enough revenue to keep the Federal budget in the black and reduce the Federal debt. It will ease many internal tension and make everybody feel better.

World Barometer

BUT in speaking of American production as a force in winning the peace, Mr. Truman was looking also beyond our own borders. A large part of the world is linked to our own economy, and we are trying to extend these links. We speak of a "free" world economy. Such an economy will, for some time to come, rise or drop with the American economy, because our industrial capacity comprises so large a part of the world's total.

General prosperity is a good preventive for revolutionary agitation. High sustained peacetime prosperity in the United States will increase our prestige. If we manage our trade and finance so that other countries also enjoy a rising standard of living, they will be less inclined to try radically different economic and social patterns and to look elsewhere for leadership.

The Soviet Union is trying to rivet its hold on eastern Europe by various economic and financial devices, including bilateral trade agreements. It is reaching toward the Scandinavian states—Sweden and Denmark—so far with proposals to buy on credit large quantities of manufactured and special agricultural commodities. The Soviet Union may not succeed in tying the economies of smaller nations in western and northern Europe to its own economy. But it already has a grip on the areas which the Red army occupies and is resisting the efforts of the western democracies to restore what used to be regarded as normal commercial relations between that part of Europe and the rest of the world.

Policy of Poverty?

WHETHER these nations can restore the standard of living which they previously knew, under Soviet aegis, is an open question. The Russian have removed large quantities of goods and machinery from some of the former Axis satellites. Russian occupation troops have lived off the country to a very great extent.

Perhaps it is the Russian intention to keep these countries in permanent poverty. It would seem reasonable, however, that in any country in which the Russian succeeds in establishing firmly a Communist regime, the policy would be to try to raise the standard of living.

In either case, a higher and rising standard of living in other parts of Europe and the United States should make it more difficult for the Russians to incorporate eastern Europe and other areas adjoining the Soviet Union into the Communist empire.

The theme that American production can be a force in winning the peace is more than an after-dinner generality. High sustained production alone will not make the peace secure but it is indispensable if we are to get and hold the kind of peace we want.

Could 2 Billion Conquer Cancer?

Continued From Page One

the life unit as the physicists were in 1940 toward an understanding of the units of matter. As yet, we know very little about the cell and its internal chemistry except that its structure is infinitely more complex than the atom."

"Every cell contains millions of atoms. We know practically nothing about the control mechanism and the guiding principles in this unit of life, the cell. What controls cell division? What determines the limits of tissue growth? What causes cells to differentiate and to transform into the different types of organs? The cancer problem is a problem in growth, and because we are dealing with life itself we must not expect too much too soon from cancer research. However, the solution may come quickly and from an unexpected source."

First the Wheel

NOT ONLY is there a widening impression, be it right or wrong, that the Manhattan Project can be duplicated in the form of, say Operation Carcinoma, but also that nuclear fission is itself a long stride toward conquest of cancer. Here is what Dr. Curtis has to say about that:

"It seems now as if the problem of cancer is really the problem of life itself, and we are still a long way from the solution . . . I do not want to appear pessimistic but I do feel that we should be prepared for a long, hard battle against a formidable enemy . . . It has been said that the problem of the atomic bomb was so difficult that if American scientists could solve it, they could also solve the problem of cancer . . .

"I have been trained both as a physicist and as a physiologist. As a physicist, the atomic bomb problem in 1940 appeared to me to be a fundamentally simple but technically rather difficult problem. As a physiologist, the cancer problem seems to me now to be exceedingly difficult."

Dr. Curtis points out that by 1940 most of the fundamental research for production of an atomic bomb had been done. In the field of cancer, however, a vast amount of "pure research" is yet to be accomplished. The automobile was not invented, just like that. First, someone had to invent the wheel and the internal combustion engine.

Pre-Roentgen Stage

"IT WOULD be much more accurate to compare the cancer problem today with the atomic bomb problem in 1895," according to Dr. Curtis. "If the country's leading scientists had been asked at that time to design an atomic bomb, they would have been completely bewildered. But the discovery of X-rays and radioactivity and the enunciation of the general theory of relativity a half a century ago ushered in a new age in physics.

"It was then realized that it might some day be possible to harness atomic energy, but the world's most brilliant scientists, endowed with the same mental capacities as the present generation of scientists, were unable even to guess at an answer to the problem or even to suggest a reasonable line of attack on it.

"Many important fundamental discoveries were made in fields apparently totally unrelated to atomic energy, and made merely because some inquiring mind was curious to understand the facts of nature. Finally, with the announcement of the discovery of nuclear fission the way ahead seemed clear, and it was possible, by utilizing all the fundamental discoveries which had been previously made, to solve this one problem."

The establishment of what he terms a "Manhattan Project for Cancer," with the presumption that it would solve the problem overnight, represents "a dangerous sort of thinking," in the opinion of Dr. White.

On the other hand, the stand that a high-powered, centralized attack would produce tangible results within a reasonable period is taken by Col. Stafford Warren, radiological safety officer on Operation Crossroads; Dr. Louis H. Seagrave, director of the Cancer Research Foundation of California; Senator Pepper (D., Fla.), Representative Neely and others.

Colonel Warren, on military leave from the University of Rochester, states boldly that "an answer to the cancer problem is no more impossible than was the development of the atomic bomb."

"With sufficient funds we could accomplish similar miracles, though more slowly, in peacetime. . . . Were groups of men gathered under one roof in a unit, and such units dotted over the country in a number of centers and supplied with the best and most advanced instruments, their daily contact and immediate exchanges of ideas and plans would serve to advance research by leaps and bounds. . . . A Government-organized campaign might well result in making cancer as rare as typhoid fever or diphtheria now are."

Own Expert Differs

DR. SEAGRAVE also denies the contention that much fundamental research remains to be done.

"A cancer project can be organized along lines of the Manhattan Project and completed in jig time, if the money is provided and given into the hands of such men." (Note: The list of "such men" provided by Dr. Seagrave includes the name of Dr. Spencer, director of the National Cancer Institute, who, in discussing this subject with the writer, strongly emphasized the point that there can be no guarantee of success, whether the authorization is for a hundred million or a hundred billion).

It is certain that in the next few months there will be warm debates at medical meetings and public forums on the question that divides the experts.

The only other choice would be to continue the present gamble that independent, decentralized research in public and private laboratories eventually will crack the cancer riddle.

The Tapping Cane Modernized

Supersonics Can Lead the Blind

By William Glover

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP).—A blind man and a Southern drawl or a Yankee twang may appear to have little in common—but a study of accents is just one of the strange paths of exploration that science is following in a long-range effort to bring new freedom to the sightless.

Main purposes of the project, literally a battle in the dark, are to create new sensory devices that may enable the blind to move about more freely and to "read" any newspaper or book.

The men doing the research stress the word "may" even more than conservative scientists ordinarily do. The work is still in a highly experimental stage and they do not wish to arouse false hopes.

The investigation is under supervision of the Committee on Sensory Devices set up during the war by direction of Dr. Vannevar Bush, who headed the Office of Scientific Research and Development. The committee is headed by Dr. George W. Corner, director of the Carnegie Embryological Laboratory, Baltimore, and initially was directed at the rehabilitation of servicemen. The work now is being conducted by the National Academy of Sciences, as part of a research program supported by the Veterans Administration.

Potential recipients of any benefits are the quarter million Americans and the 5 to 10 million persons throughout the world who are blind.

Light That "Talks"

A CONSIDERABLE part of the work has been pointed at utilizing and developing the acute sense of hearing which most blind persons have. The sightless man's tapping cane, for example, is not directed so much at calling attention to his approach as to set up sounds which echo from surrounding objects and help him to orient himself.

Several experimental devices set up by electrical or mechanical means employ sounds far above the range of the human ear. These sounds are reflected to a receptor which converts them into an audible signal that the user hears in a pair of headphones.

A device developed by the Signal Corps emits a beam of light that sets up an audible note when reflected. Electromagnetic waves of the type used in radar and other devices are out of consideration because they travel too rapidly for efficient detection at short distances.

The experimenters also have found that the blind man's sense of touch may be used instead of his hearing. One hand-held device being tested gives off vibrations of various rapidity as the supersonic sound or light wave is reflected from a wall, sidewalk or chair.

Curbs Still Baffle

THE RESEARCH work is centralized at the Haskins Laboratories, New York, and the scientists have tested the various guidance devices with a team of a dozen blind men, some of them veterans. A man is given the transmitter to hold in his hand as he crosses a room filled with movable obstacles.

With some of the "flashlights" the blind have shown an immediate 20 per cent improvement in avoiding obstacles, and the percentage has improved appreciably with several weeks of use. Some of the machines soon are to be given outdoor tests, which are expected to pose problems different from those encountered in the laboratory.

One problem still to be overcome is that of adequately informing the blind of a curb "step down." Other tests are looking into whether pitch, volume or rapidity of note is the best help. Experiments have begun on a scanning device which it is hoped may provide "pattern" vision instead of "point" vision.

"Roots" of Speech

SHARING attention with guidance mechanisms is the effort to develop a machine that will emit an intelligible series of sounds when placed before a piece of printed material. This is where the research of Dr. Alvin Liberman of the Haskins staff becomes involved with regional pronunciations as just one part of a baffling investigation into the fundamentals of speech.

The staff wants to know, among other things, what are the basic sounds in speech which enable people to comprehend rapid-fire talkers like the late Floyd Gibbons, and to understand a wide range of provincial dialects.

If they can catalogue such basic knowledge, the investigators still will have to devise a machine that can make use of speech fundamentals for reading. Several types, some of them developed by Radio Corp. of America engineers, already have been tried, but they are limited by two factors: (1) The devices are able to scan only letter by letter instead of by words, and (2) the sounds heard have no association with speech tones and the subject must slowly learn what sound stands for each of the 26 letters of the alphabet.

A Last Request Fulfilled

Nebraska Cinderella Is Back Home to Stay

By Tim Parker

SUPERIOR, Nebr., Aug. 3. (AP). The ashes of Lady Evelyn Vestey have been brought home to the town she left 51 years ago to take a stenographer's job. It's another Cinderella story: The transition from a $12-a-week office worker to a $250,000-a-year executive, from farm girl to wife of an English lord.

It is the story also of a woman who never forgot her home town.

Lady Vestey died in 1941, only five months after the death of her husband, Lord William Vestey. She specified that her ashes were to be returned to Superior and placed on her mother's grave.

War delayed the fulfillment of the request. But now the ashes have arrived.

Graduated at 14

EVELYN BRODSTONE—as many old residents still remember her—was a 12-month-old baby when her father died. She was graduated from high school at 14—youngest graduate in Superior's history.

She studied at a Burlington, Iowa, business college, then went to Chicago and a $12-a-week job as stenographer for the Vestey Meat Packing Co.

A wealthy Englishman, William Vestey, owned the firm. One day his regular secretary was ill and Miss Brodstone was sent in her place. Next day Vestey handed this note to his office staff:

"Hereafter send that new girl from Nebraska when I call for a stenographer. She knows her business."

A Linguist Withal

THE farmer's daughter did, indeed, know her business. Soon she was being called into business councils. She was made a director of the firm.

When Vestey was called to England, she was left in charge of the Chicago plant. A few years years later she moved to London where she engineered formation of a great Empire meat corporation—and a steamship line to carry Vestey meats.

Her salary was $250,000 a year. She traveled the world and learned 12 languages. She set up Vestey meat plants in every country she touched.

Several times she tried to retire. In 1914 she returned to Superior to be with her mother. But World War I found her organizing a meat industry in Australia. She was said to be the first white woman to travel into Australia's interior.

Baseball Manager

AGAIN she returned here after the war ended. She became a member of local civic groups, and even managed the local baseball team. Then romance interceded.

After a succession of cablegrams which kept Superior's little telegraph office busy, she left in 1924 to be married in New York to Vestey. By that time the Englishman had been knighted.

Being Lady Evelyn Vestey of Kingswood, London, did not lessen her interest in her home town. In memory of her mother, who died in 1924, she gave Superior the Brodstone Hospital. She gave an addition to Lincoln Park in memory of her brother when he died in 1936. The local museum received a collection she gathered on her world travels.

Superior high school students will get annual scholarships from a fund set up by Lady Vestey.

Matter of Ownership

PEOPLE here remember too a philanthropy which misfired and reminded the city of her acute sense of business.

Lady Vestey had given money for a park. But people rejected it and she brought suit for recovery of her money. The suit reached the Nebraska Supreme Court, but never received a hearing, because Lady Vestey meantime won the city's admission that the money rightfully was hers.

Whereupon she contributed the money—and $17,000 more—to construction of the Brodstone Hospital.

Quonset Justice

London (AP).—Birkbeck Law College will teach classes in prefabricated huts in bombed sites off Fleet st. Several other "prefabs" will be joined together in the city's ancient Temple to house the 80,000 law books from the Middle Temple's damaged law library.

THE POST'S BOOKS OF THE WEEK

Glueck on Nuernberg; Borland on Seasons; Green-Eyes on Third

By Sterling North

RHUBARB. By H. Allen Smith. Doubleday. 301 pp. $2.

"THAT settles it," hissed Aunt Elsie Yablefrau, glaring at her nephew, the critic, through her slant-eyed longnette. "You have insulted me, you have insulted H. Allen Smith and you have insulted cats. I shall cut you off without a cent and leave everything including my wine cellar to Scheherazade."

SMITH

The Persian who had kept them awake for 1001 nights yawned, stretched luxuriously and glared malevolently at Richard Candide.

"Cats stink," said Dick fastidiously, "and books about cats stink. And a book like 'Rhubarb' about a cat inheriting a ball club really offends my delicate olfactory nerves."

"I was a cat once myself," purred Aunt Elsie, "in a previous incarnation. I knew a big tomcat just like H. Allen Smith's ferocious feline philanderer . . . Goodness, I'm being indiscreet again."

"You must write your memoirs sometime," Richard advised. "'Cats I have known—'"

"Now, Dicky, don't be horrid," mewed Aunt Elsie, "you know at my age sex is largely vicarious. If we don't get it out of books we just don't get it at all. That's why we devour Snuggle-Bunny Wilson's 'Memoirs of Hecate County.'"

"We're missing a pun there, kitten."

"And 'Forever Amber!' the tale of the wench left to unshift for herself."

"Will you stop appropriating my best lines?"

"And 'Duchess Hotspur,' the Prentice-Hall edition of 'Fanny Hill!'"

"You don't seem to care what happens to the good will we are building up among the publishers," Dick complained.

"And so of course I just lap up 'Rhubarb,'" lapped Aunt Elsie. "Every twist in that tale of the eccentric who made an alley cat his heir induces what we cat lovers call 'ecstatic kneading.'"

"I will have to admit," said Richard Candide, "that 'Rhubarb' is a rollicking and bawdy tale filled with breathless feline frolic and feline fantasy. I would go further and say that its Rabelaisian author has breathed the gin-tainted breath of life into certain scandalous but entertaining characters including a minor Falstaff, a nymphomaniac Amazon, a bobby-sox brigand and a scatological male press agent who is doubtless autobiographical.

"I will go still further and admit that 'Rhubarb' or some other tomcat kept me awake until 2 in the morning. But I must add that I still shudder to think of that green-eyed, sharp-clawed hero."

"Dicky, there is something you are hiding from me."

"You see, Aunt Elsie, in my last incarnation I was a mouse."

AN AMERICAN YEAR. By Hal Borland. Simon & Schuster. 200 pp. $3.50

THE Persians had a calendar. So, of course, did the Egyptians, the Greeks and even the Mayan Indians.

And so it is no wonder the writers from Horace to Hal Borland have been moved to write lyrically of the annual miracle of bud, flower, fruit and seed.

BORLAND

The running sap and the high, wild trumpeting of geese may be the earliest sign. Crocuses and dogtooth violets (or trout lilies) come next. Finally the whole rainbow of hyacinths, daffodils and tulips.

The summer sweeps in like the tide. On catfish or catbird Hal Borland is eloquent. He is the "complete angler" in that his philosophizing is more important than his fish. He has done well by the tang and color of autumn and the white silences of winter.

Like the prose of Donald Culross Peattie, Borland's well-turned phrases are apt to cloy if taken in quantity. But read a day or even a season at a time, this book is a delight.

"An American Year" deserves to stand on your shelf beside an "Almanac for Moderns."

THE NUERNBERG TRIAL AND AGGRESSIVE WAR. By Sheldon Glueck. Knopf. 121 pp. $2.

A MAGNIFICENT legal precedent of global importance is being established at Nuernberg while an indifferent public yawns.

Aggressive warfare is not only "outlawed." (The Briand-Kellogg Pact presumably did that.) But the recent German aggressors as a nation, as uniformed gangs of murderers and as individuals, are facing criminal prosecution for their unlawful acts.

GLUECK

Pettifogging students of international jurisprudence who insist that the Nuernberg criminals are being tried by ex post facto law will have a difficult time answering this latest book by Sheldon Glueck, professor of criminal law and criminology at Harvard University, whose previous volume, "War Criminals, Their Prosecution and Punishment," was used as a virtual textbook in preparing the indictments against leading Nazis.

Robert H. Jackson, United States Chief of Counsel, whose own opening statement at the trial is one of the masterpieces of its kind in all literature, writes an appreciative foreword to this little volume.

The most interesting thing about this book is that Glueck has finally become convinced that waging aggressive warfare is criminal (despite the lack of statutes and precedent to establish the fact in international law).

All precedent must have a beginning. Furthermore practically every civilized nation on the globe has signed at one time or another an international agreement outlawing war, condemning war as a criminal means of settling disputes or pledging itself never to wage aggressive warfare.

International common law (which is actually little more than the customs prevailing in the extrasovereign realm of international relations) recognizes, for instance, the right to execute pirates. Not all of the nations have such a statute. But pirates in fact are hanged often without trial by those who capture them.

Certainly piracy on such a grand scale as that indulged in by the Nazis, murder of millions, unprovoked disturbance of the international peace, cannot go unpunished simply because no parliament of man has as yet written an international criminal code.

Nor can the Nazis be excused as the mere tools of an "act of state." Such a defense would allow even a Hitler to go scot-free.

May the Nuernberg trial create a legal precedent which will make chiefs of state as reluctant to start war as to murder their wives and children; which will throw the shadow of the noose around the neck of every army officer, politician or industrialist dreaming of warborn glory or riches.

Then and only then can we hope for enduring peace.

The Coffin Corner . . .

Death Stops the Show. By Lloyd Thompson. Crown. 288 pp. $2.

A sizable portion of the public must have been waiting years for someone to bump off a pompous motion picture producer at the opening of one of his own epics. And the death of Lucius Cantwell on the stage of a San Francisco theater starts you off with a very pleasant taste of blood in your mouth.

Honolulu Story. By Leslie Ford. Scribners. 252 pp. $2.

Colonel Primrose is back—this time in Honolulu toward the close of the war. Background is the interesting post-Pearl Harbor era, involving Japanese loyal to the United States and an American turned traitor. Leslie Ford does a good job of tying together mystery and romance.

Followers of Colonel Primrose and Mrs. Latham will be interested to know that a little, very little, progress is made in that pleasantly dull love affair.

The Deadly Percheron. By John Franklin Bardin. Dodd, Mead & Co. 212 pp. $2.

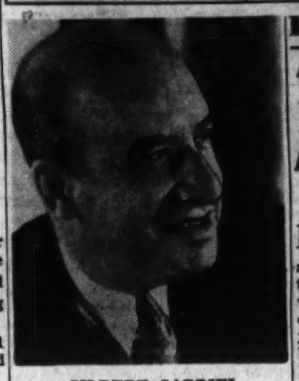
In this one a psychiatrist gets hoist by his own petard. Intrigued by an unusual patient, he follows the case outside his office and gets involved in adventures which threaten his sanity and his life.

The story is excellent up to but not including the final chapters. Then one gets the feeling that the author, not knowing what else to do about the whole thing, simply has unnecessary characters killed off and puts the blame on the handiest villain.

Go Down, Death. By Sue Brown Hays. Scribners. 198 pp. $2.

Excellent background here of a Mississippi town where the Civil War is still more important than World War II. So when a Navy wife tries to solve a murder the closely knit town shuts her out.

Unfortunately, however, this is another story in which the writing and character portrayal are far superior to the whodunit angle. It's still pretty good reading, though.



GILBERT GABRIEL
. . . His title's an epitaph

Gabriel Wraps A Message in A Love Story

Love from London, by Gilbert W. Gabriel (Macmillan; $2.50).

Three soldiers and a girl in the springtime London of V-1 and V-2 bombs provide Gabriel with the subject of this novel.

The soldiers are Americans, Wells from Boston, Kort from Texas and Sorrensen from Minnesota, and two of the three don't turn out well enough for us to be proud of them. The girl, dark Dria, is an evacuee from Gibraltar.

While Sorrensen is fond of women, his interest in Dria is secondhand but determined; he has a Norwegian cousin, a back-broken flier, for whom he wants to reserve her. The tall and handsome Wells seems to innocent Dria the most lovable of the lot, and she falls in love with him; besides looks, he has the manners of a son of wealth, a college fraternity background and family connections in London. Kort, as he himself reflects, is perhaps a bit too much like Dria to hope ever to win her; he is part Mexican and she has the blood of a dozen races in her, among them a strain which is not popular with all of the people all of the time.

Reginald Lightly tells the story in answer to a plea from a Gray Lady; she hopes he can explain why Kort, back in a hospital in the States, is recovering more slowly than the medical men think he should.

Reggie is an old actor, complete to monocle. But he is observant, and the saying that what is one man's meat is another man's poison is true of the ham in him. To that wide streak Dria owes her streak of luck.

It's a love story, though the title has, as Reggie notes, a certain "epitaphic" character. There are frothy passages, and Reggie is tryingly verbose in some pages.

Yet if you read on to the end you'll be well repaid. Gabriel has something to say, and it was his purpose, I take it, to wrap up his important message in fiction styled to reach a big audience.

W. G. ROGERS.

Another Ad Man Clouts His Mammon

Please Send Me Absolutely Free . . . by Arkady Leokum (Harper; $2.50).

Here is the second recent novel to swing a haymaker at one way of making hay: the advertising business.

LEOKUM

When we first meet Gene Winter, Leokum's hero, he is willing, or almost willing, for he's a waiter in a summer hotel, to starve for the sake of his writing. When we leave him, he has been taking in 50 grand a year as copy chief for a big advertising agency.

In the background stands a Professor Wurden, who believed in Gene's early talent and who serves as the salve for his conscience. The richer Gene becomes, the more he reassures himself with Wurden's high regard, until Wurden sees him in his new character as prophet of soap.

Leokum introduces some flesh-and-blood people, particularly the "Maggie" who supports him, the sculptor who stole her away, Merry the nymphomaniac, and Frieda and her family.

There's an occasional boisterousness about this first novel, a hint of raw force, which augurs well for the second. The writing, however, is uneven.

Best Sellers

FICTION

1. "The Hucksters," by Frederic Wakeman (Rinehart).
2. "This Side of Innocence," by Taylor Caldwell (Scribner's).
3. "Britannia Mews," by Margery Sharp (Little Brown).
4. "Then and Now," by W. Somerset Maugham (Doubleday).
5. "The Old Country," by Sholom Aleichem (Crown).
6. "The Snake Pit," by Mary Jane Ward (Random).

NONFICTION

1. "The Egg and I," by Betty MacDonald (Lippincott).
2. "Peace of Mind," by Joshua Loth Liebman (Simon & Schuster).
3. "I Chose Freedom," by Victor Kravchenko (Scribner's).
4. "Top Secret," by Ralph Ingersoll (Harcourt Brace).
5. "Oscar Wilde: His Life and Wit," by Hesketh Pearson (Harper).
6. "The Great Globe Itself," by William C. Bullitt (Scribner's).

BOOK FAIR

BUILD YOUR OWN FORTUNE! The rules of fortune building are infallible, and have been followed by successful men and women ever since the days of ancient Babylon. These rules were not taught to you in school, nor taught to you in college. Building a fortune is explained fully in the book, "SEVEN CURES FOR A LEAN PURSE." Send $1.00 for a postpaid copy. Satisfaction guaranteed. BEDARD PUBLICATIONS, P. O. Box 637, Detroit 31, Michigan.

Huckster Has 400,000 Potatoes

That Soap Peddler's Really Cleaning Up

By Clip Boutell

IT PAYS to advertise, but it pays even better to write about the advertising business. Four hundred thousand dollars for four weeks' work is the cheerful record just established by Frederic Wakeman, author of "The Hucksters," which is currently leading all best-seller lists and moving out of the bookstores at about 3000 copies a week.

WAKEMAN

The estimate of earnings is Mr. Wakeman's. I spent an hour with him in the men's bar at the Ritz last week (he has a taste for Mexican beer), and he explained that his money from the Book-of-the-Month Club, his royalties from Rinehart and his motion picture sale to M-G-M would approximate this astonishing total on the novel which took him only four weeks to write.

Mr. Wakeman, who is a tanned, crew-cropped young man of 36, just smiles and emulates a clam when asked any questions about the living counterparts of characters in "The Hucksters."

"I must inform you," he said, "that I'm an out-of-towner and that I don't keep up with all the gossip about my book. It's a funny thing—you take all that material from 12 years in the business world and make up your own characters and then everyone identifies himself and his friends."

Absolutely Free

ANOTHER huckster, a blue-eyed, Slavic young man with the improbable name of Arkady Leokum, has also written a novel about the advertising business, "Please Send Me, Absolutely Free."

"Be sure to tell your readers that it's merely the title of the book and not the method of distribution," said Mr. Leokum.

Mr. Leokum is interested in the people who have to function in advertising—who have to express political and social opinions of clients which conflict with their own beliefs. Mr. Leokum even has a conscience and he still gets an occasional twinge when he thinks of one institutional beer campaign he spawned during the war.

Arkady Leokum has another claim to fame: he says he once worked for the "Mr. Kimberly" of "The Hucksters" in the same office with Mr. Wakeman.

Page Mr. Thurber

AND while we are on the subject of trained seals, I was delighted to learn the other day that Natalie Shipman and her husband, Gurdon Worcester, keep them for pets in an abandoned quarry on their summer place near Gloucester, Mass.

It was her husband's ambition, Natalie Shipman told me, to train one of them to balance a Martini on his nose.

Miss Shipman's most recent novel, "No Secret Can Be Told," has just been published by Prentice-Hall. "Perchance to Dream," written in collaboration with her husband, is a novel about a woman drunk, which will be published in the fall.

"But it's not exactly the female counterpart of 'The Lost Weekend,'" she says, "because it points the way to a cure." . . .

Meaning of Meaning

"PEOPLE IN QUANDARIES," by Wendell Johnson of the University of Iowa, which has just been published by Harper's, is the most understandable book on semantics that I have ever run across. It's an interesting and original idea, relating semantics to personal adjustment.

Congratulations to William Sloane Associates on having their first book, "A Point in Time," by Theodore H. White and Amalee Jacoby, accepted by the Book-of-the-Month Club. Norman Hood, secretary-treasurer of the new firm, told me that he never worked for a house with so many good books on schedule, mentioning particularly "The Dreamer Awakes," a novel by Nancy Wilson Ross, which is coming next February; "The Mountain Man," a novel of the French trappers on the Missouri and Mississippi, by A. B. Guthrie, which will be published next July, and Carl Carmer's new novel, "Pascagoula," which is scheduled for June, 1947.

It only took three hours for five editors at Reynal and Hitchcock to read and accept "The Great Dilemma of World Organization," by Fremont Rider of Wesleyan University. The author had the book set in type at his own expense and took five galleys to the office. It is now being rushed through for publication on August 28.

Frank Taylor of the same firm says that the most controversial book on any list for 1946 is the new manuscript by Elizabeth Hawes, scheduled for early fall. Entitled "Hurry Up Please It's Time," it goes to work on management, unions, red-baiters, liberals, etc.

R. & H. has also accepted the 200,000-word manuscript of a new novel by Jerome Weidman, author of "I Can Get It For You Wholesale." It is, I hear, the satiric, hilarious story of a not-so-mythical Washington bureau.

Inside Job

HELEN HOWE has certainly broken the back of the old jinx on second novels. "We Happy Few" is a distinct advance over her first novel, "The Whole Heart," and I am afraid the author knows it.

Miss Howe's defense of having taken the Harvard faculty apart is the simplest in the world:

"But what can a novelist do," she says, "but write about the world he knows and the world around him. I wanted to show the liberal intellectual. It's a subtle thing in a way. They get so drunk with dipping their pens in ink that they forget reality. But I love them. God help me. I'm one myself. I'm fuzzy, inadequate and limited."

White-Collar Tract Topped With Fudge

THERE COMES A TIME. By Thomas Bell. Little, Brown. 288 pp. $2.50.

The author of "All Brides Are Beautiful" has written a light, popular novel with a serious social theme. His message is well covered with marshmallow and fudge sauce, but it's there. And it is: wake up, white collar workers, join a union.

Mr. Bell's hero is a $40-a-week bank teller to whom "there comes a time" when he is fed up with low wages and kowtowing to officers. With a few other clerks, he talks to a CIO organizer, attends the first furtive meetings, loses interest, and finally gets to work in earnest when the union puts on a successful organization campaign.

Granted he has written a tract, Mr. Bell has done a good job. It takes an artist (which he isn't) to write a really fine novel on a theme of social injustice. But this book will reach people who ordinarily read neither literature nor social propaganda. It is convincing and lively, even though door-bell ringing and union meetings aren't the sort of thing readers get excited about.

The author must suspect as much, for he puts in plenty of cheesecake. Every few pages one of the gals crosses her legs or puts on a low-necked dress. Aside from this, which gives the book a rather vulgar tone, the office and family life is nicely handled.

'Blue-Water Men' Is Light Shore Dinner

BLUE-WATER MEN and Other Cape Codders. By Katherine Crosby. Macmillan, 288 pp. $3.50.

Everything that the Cape is, or ever hopes to be, it owes to the sea. The sea which gives, however, also seems to take away. A particular case in point is a place called Monomoy, which one year was a peninsula, the next year became an island, and, on the third, returned as part of the mainland.

This would add a spice of novelty and anticipation to most lives, but not to those of stoic Cape Codders who have bred their own esoteric secret of contentment. Says Miss Crosby, this comes largely from being where you want to be and knowing you are there.

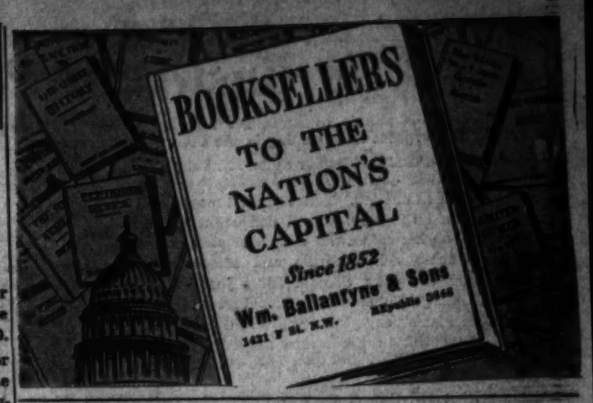
Foreigners—which includes everyone who doesn't live there—may have a little directional trouble with their up-Capes and down-Capes, but if they have any nostalgia for places like Provincetown, Hyannis, Chatham and Falmouth, they will find this book as full of gossipy anecdotes as a tearoom, and often just as white-laced.

Cape people, says Miss Crosby, were brought up on clean living, not cokes and cigarettes. They come from sturdy stock, work in the open-air, and are full of sprawl and savvy—a local brand of guts and know-how.

Along about this time you might begin to think every Cape Codder is born John Armstrong, All-American Boy, and you rather expect him to come out with "gosh!" when you know a true blue-water man would have used something saltier.

But the style is easy and informal as the Cape. You will enjoy Uncle Marshal Allen's jingle of old Mrs. Burgess who tamed eels and lured them to eat in her lap. These, and a hundred other stories—there's one for every grain of sand on the Cape, they say—are a homey kind of fun. It's just that all this sea and seafood—cod, that is—might not be everybody's dish of quahaug chowder.

HORACE SUTTON.



"Sheer fun from cover to cover" San Francisco Chronicle

Another successful novel is on its way . . . and it couldn't happen to a nicer book! Reviewers from coast to coast are saying: "Delightful, highly entertaining, good-humored, engaging, funny, amusing, spritely, wholesome, enjoyable, appealing, nostalgic, gay, happy, poignant, fresh, lively, unsophisticated, pleasant, charming."

Winner of the AVERY HOPWOOD FICTION AWARD

Bring him to your bosom this weekend

Clementine

A GAY NOVEL BY Peggy Goodin

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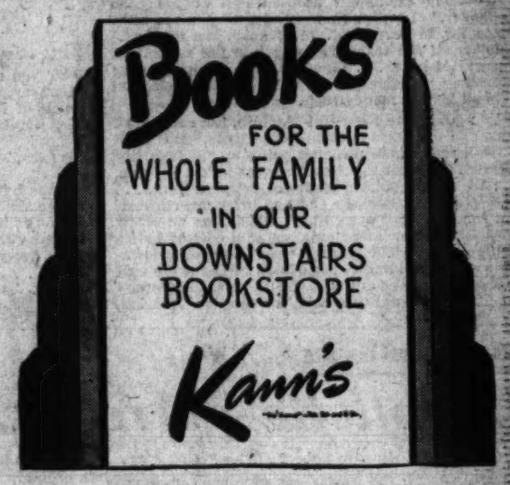

"It will influence everyone who thinks or reads."
—THURMAN ARNOLD

Two Worlds

by William B. Ziff

MR. ZIFF'S earlier book, THE COMING BATTLE OF GERMANY, was widely credited with influencing American war plans and was required reading in all of the War Colleges. His best selling THE GENTLEMEN TALK OF PEACE appeared in 1944. Informed observers have been commenting since on the uncanny accuracy of Mr. Ziff's predictions of world events.

In our judgment, TWO WORLDS is the most powerful and significant work yet to come from Mr. Ziff's pen.

TWO WORLDS has already had a profound impact on all shades of official Washington opinion. "A brilliant, highly readable volume which comes closer than anything written in this generation to providing a realistic estimate of the true world situation," says Senator James M. Tunnell. Writes Senator Homer Ferguson: "It is sure to exercise a profound influence over American judgments on foreign affairs."

These are the questions which Mr. Ziff discusses with the bold, muscular realism characteristic of his work: **Can the United Nations succeed in maintaining the peace? Is collective security a delusion? How will wars be fought in the new atomic age? What is the situation of Great Britain, and what are the purposes her statesmen are attempting to achieve? Must we finally go to war with Russia, and what are the driving forces behind Russian actions? Is a world government possible or even desirable? What is going to happen to Asia? And what kind of American policy can make sense in the present world situation?**

Mr. Ziff recognizes that there are only two great powers left in the world, and that these are now rushing into headlong conflict with each other. He tells us that if such a war occurred it would be a long one despite atomic weapons. Even though we emerged victorious, it would leave us economically crippled, and with our social system drastically altered. The avoidance of this catastrophe is the prime world problem of today.

TWO WORLDS brilliantly analyzes the true quality of the present emergency, and outlines with sharp clarity the choices before the American people. This is a challenging, thought-provoking book. In part its conclusions are deeply disturbing. It is a book with whose conclusions many will disagree, but which no one can afford to ignore.

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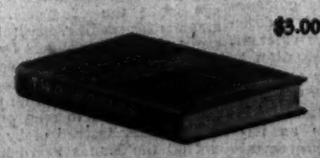

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THESE ARE HAPPY DAYS for 15-year-old Alice Cook now that she is able to leave her wheelchair and walk in the hospital garden alongside her nurse, Mrs. Hazel Ewry, assistant head in the polio ward. Two years ago she lay paralyzed in an iron lung (shown in insert) for several weeks. Since that time Alice has patiently followed the Kenny treatment, which has been administered to her, step by step.

Children Help Themselves—to Health!

By Marjorie Binford Woods

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL is filled with Tommies and Johnnies and Alices who are learning, through scientific training, to help themselves back to health.

Clinics where afflicted children of all races and creeds can come for treatments under doctors directions are open to all.

In the occupational therapy clinic, little fingers that have been muscularly stilled, again are being guided to pick up blocks, thump on the piano, throw bean bags and weave bright yarns on wall looms. Paralyzed legs are trained through relaxation to ride stationary bicycles, to manipulate foot pedals on jig-saw machines, to propel push-toys of all sorts.

THE majority of this clinic's tiny patients at present are cerebral palsy cases, with only a few polio victims in advanced stages receiving treatment. Here the occupational therapists work to restore various physical functions that are impaired, such as speech, manual dexerity, walking and sitting.

"Afflicted children yearn for affection and a sense of security, which we try to give them." Explains Miss Lena Hitchcock who for 13 years has been head of the Occupational Therapy Clinic.

"By learning to do things for themselves most of the youngsters can, in time, become useful citizens—and the improvement in their conditions after therapeutic training is often miraculous."

In the polio clinics, under tutelage of competent physiotherapists, muscular re-education, according to the Kenny method, is administered. Whirlpool baths, parallel bars, walking and stepping frames all play an important part in helping put stricken youngsters on their feet again.

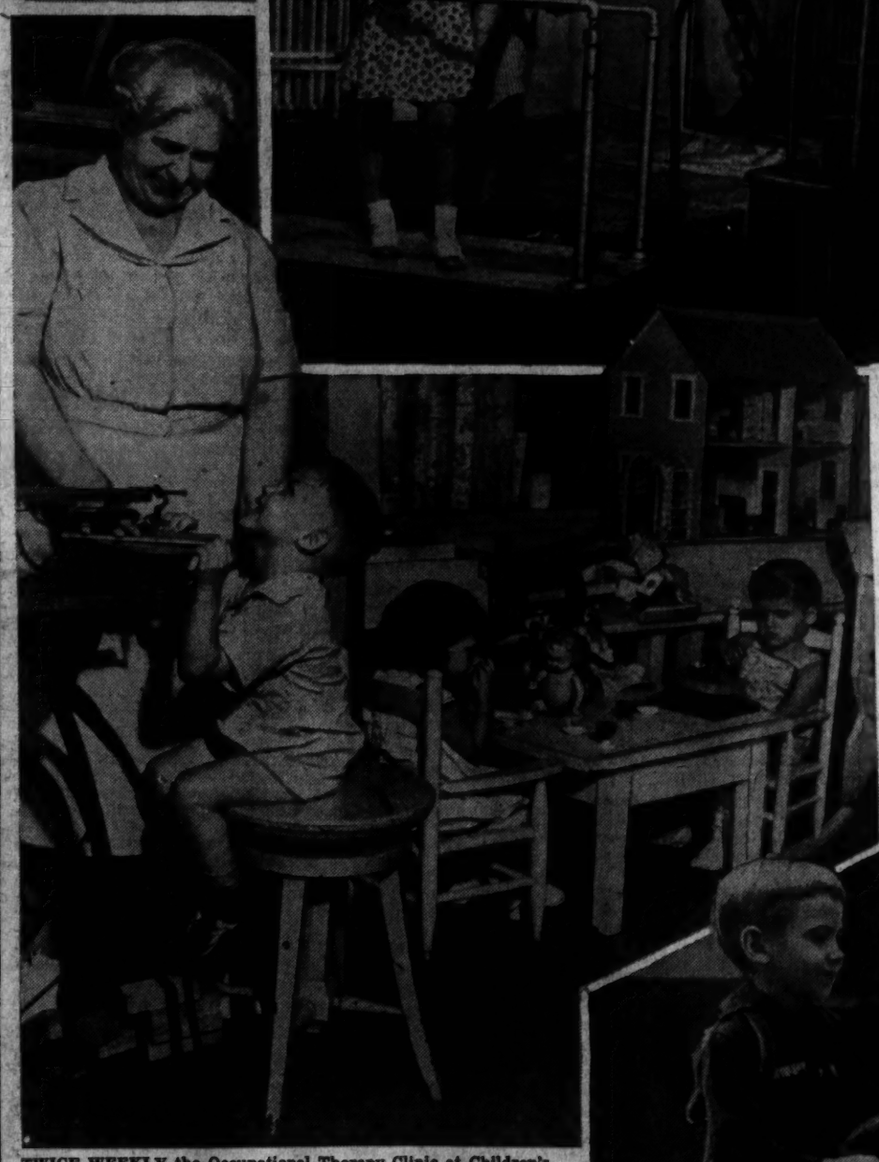
THE case history of 15-year-old Alice Cook is one that tells a typical story of how science today is saving polio victims from being complete cripples.

An eighth grader in Hine Junior High School, Alice was suddenly stricken two years ago and sent to Children's Hospital by her attending physician.

"That was our bad epidemic year in Washington, you will recall," John J. Anderson, assistant superintendent of the hospital, points out. "There were 207 cases in Children's Hospital, against three cases in 1943, eight in 1942 and 70 in 1941. Last summer we had 144 polio cases and this year I'm glad to report there are, so far, only 11 cases in the hospital—one from the District, the rest from Maryland."

Alice's case developed into one of the most severe that has ever been treated at Children's Hospital, according to Dr. Richard. H,

Continued on Page 2, Column 7



TWICE WEEKLY the Occupational Therapy Clinic at Children's Hospital administers training aid to youngsters who are in need of muscle development, through relaxation at play. Here Norman Farrell, 4, delights in being taught to manipulate the jig-saw machine by Head Therapist Miss Lena Hitchcock. Moppets Kathleen O'Mahoney and Diane Cook, looking like big dolls themselves, bathe doll babies and finger bright-colored toys. All are cerebral palsy cases, who are making progress in the use of their afflicted limbs

AT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL little miracles are performed daily that keep youngsters from going through life as hopeless cripples. In polio and occupational therapy clinics afflicted children are taught to help bring themselves back to health through treatments prescribed for each case by staff physicians and guided by patient, highly trained technicians

In the polio clinic, new steps are being taken daily by youngsters whose little legs a few months ago were completely paralyzed. Here, 4-year-old Carol Alldredge is taking her bi-weekly exercise on the walking frames, with the help of Nurse Barbara Welch. Catherine Morrison, 5, is brought to the hospital for only occasional check-ups now that she can so proudly walk up steps and run and play like any normal child. Climbing the bars is not only fun, 5-year-old Francis Minni finds, but it is helping to rebuild the muscles of his polio-stricken legs. He is brought into the clinic by his mother three times a week for Kenny treatments

Underwood & Underwood

Recently released from the hospital after recovery from almost death-dealing infections, Wayne Spitzer, 6, and Thomas Willis, 8, are permitted to play at real boys' games again, instead of lying abed and looking on. Wayne was almost burned to death last spring after playing with a packet of matches, spent six months in Children's Hospital. Thomas was a victim of a severe case of osteomyelitis (inflammation of bone marrow), following an accident which resulted in several broken bones.

Belts 'Ideal' Diplomatic Family

. . . Ambassador's Brood Is Handsome, Happy

By Peggy Preston

IF A PRIZE were awarded for the ideal family along Embassy Row chances are it would go to the young, handsome Guillermo Belts of Cuba and their brood of five, dimpled youngsters.

As the family of a foreign ambassador, it is unique. And it has qualifications especially endearing to Americans—youth, good looks, achievement and personality. Matter of fact there is just a dash of American blood in the Belt family tree, the ambassador being a descendant of John Benjamin Belt, early settler of Maryland. But its members are definitely Latin, with all the charm and warmth of the Spanish tradition. So there is no cause for us to glow with national pride, despite the fact of great-grandfather John Benjamin.

Numerically speaking the household ranks first in the diplomatic corps. No other embassy, or any local official residence for that matter, can boast such an abundant crop of moppets. Second most unusual feature of the family is the youth of Senor and Senora de Belt.

Dr. Belt, erstwhile Mayor of Havana and government official, is one of the youngest ambassadors in town. He is outranked in age only by Nicaragua's Sevilla Sacasa. In his thirties, slim, earnest Dr. Belt appears more like a fledgeling embassy attache than a top-flight diplomat. Of medium height, he has the dark eyes and classic features of his Spanish ancestors. A few gray hairs are beginning to show around his temples, the result of too much burning of the midnight oil.

His job in Washington is far from an easy one. In addition to his duties as chief of one of the largest and most important foreign missions in the city, he is also Cuba's permanent delegate to United Nations and Ambassador to Russia.

His disarming boyishness hides a tireless energy for work. In his few leisure hours he likes to swim, on occasion, but for the most part has time only for reading and visiting with his children.

Ancestry Accounts for Name

A lawyer by profession, Dr. Belt attended the University of Havana and did graduate work at Cornell. His father, Jorge Alfredo Belt, was a member of the Cuban cabinet for many years. The Maryland name of Belt is inherited from his grandfather, confidential agent for the Confederacy, who went to Havana during the Civil War. He remained there to marry a Spanish beauty, whose father was in the diplomatic corps.

Soon after young Guillermo Belt opened his law practice in Havana he married the beauteous Elisa Martinez, daughter of a distinguished Cuban family. A graduate of Georgetown Visitation Convent here, she was just 13 at the time, doesn't look much older right now.

The Senora speaks perfect English with a throaty, full voice, the result of having an Irish-American governess in her childhood. She delights over a remark made her by the Irish minister, Robert Brennan, soon after her arrival here. "He asked me where I learned English, for I spoke with a Dublin accent," she grins. "And that I took as a great compliment, for Mr. Brennan assured me that Dublin English is the best in the world.

Children Get All Her Attention

Senora de Belt has delicate, creamy skin that is set off with a cloud of jet black hair, worn shoulder length. Her dark eyes sparkle when she talks and she has a lively sense of humor. She laughs aloud when asked about her hobbies. "Now how can I have any hobbies with five children to raise?"

Because she enjoys doing things for herself, the senora employs no social secretary. She handles the hundreds of details attendant upon her position as chatelaine of the embassy with ease although it takes up a great deal of her time.

An avid reader, the senora says she is trying to break herself of the habit because "it takes up too much time." She comes by this avocation naturally, as her father has a collection of 40,000 books in his library in Havana. "My mother always said we lived in an overrun library, not a house."

John Benjamin Belt 2d, is the youngest and jolliest member of the family. At 1½ years he is the one responsible for the toys, go-carts and baby carriages which turn up in unexpected spots around the austere Cuban Embassy. Marilys, the 6-year-old daughter attends Sacred Heart Academy; Jose Augustine and Noel are at Landon School and 13-year-old Guillermo, jr., is a student at Georgetown Preparatory.

The Belts, like all parents, are mighty proud indeed of their offspring. Senora de Belt likes to tell of the day when her husband, Nelson Rockefeller and Galo Plaza, former Ambassador from Ecuador, were having luncheon at the embassy. She heard gales of laughter from the room, afterwards asked what was the cause for such merriment.

"It just occurred to us during luncheon," replied the ambassador, "that we had 15 children between the three of us, five each." With his two luncheon companions gone from Washington, Envoy Belt now holds the undisputed championship in his class.

Photo by Gloman

The Ambassador and Senora de Belt pose for a family portrait in the drawing room of the embassy. John Benjamin is on his mother's lap and Marilys seated between her parents. The boys, from left to right, are Noel, Jose Augustine and Guillermo, jr.

Trained Cooks Everywhere

If You Get U. S. Food Abroad, Thank This Lady!

By Bessie Hackett

IF you should happen to be in Addis Ababa, Beirut or some other far off nook, and a smiling native triumphantly places before you a salad or a layer cake made in the American way, chances are he was taught how by Mrs. Cornelius Van H. Engert of 2228 Q st. nw.

For in 24 years as a State Department wife, Mrs. Engert has kept house in 12 different countries. Mastering domestic problems all over the world and training servants to do things as they are done in the United States have been fascinating hobbies to the tall, slender, soft-spoken wife of the assistant diplomatic adviser to UNRRA, until recently our Minister to Afghanistan. She used American magazines as illustrated textbooks.

Mrs. Engert's blue eyes twinkle reminiscently as she recalls the South American cook who emptied a bottle of tabasco into the soup for special guests . . . the pump that failed and water being carried up from the well in goatskins so the family could have a bath . . . the servants in Abyssinia who got into such a fierce quarrel they landed in jail just before a dinner party . . . the new house destined to be the first American legation in Kabul—so new that when the Engerts arrived with furnishings and "the last English chintzes available in India," they found there were no floors or windows and sheep were wandering calmly through the dining room.

"It's been lots of fun," she muses.

Warming the cockles of Mrs. Engert's housewifely heart was the letter recently received from her husband, who was a guest at the Fourth of July celebration at the legation in Tehran. Leading him mysteriously by the arm, the Iranian cook flung open the dining room doors and pointed to a table laden with beautifully iced cakes. With a broad grin, he announced in French: "Just as Madame taught me!" Her head servant in Ethiopia is now a member of the staff in Haile Selassie's palace.

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Frenchwomen Eat Less, Walk More—Look Better

By Betty Clarke

IF YOU want to be slimmer, trimmer and younger looking, take a cue from the French, says Helena Rubinstein, who has just returned from Paris. You'll have to eat less and walk more but it'll be worth it. She says:

"During the war, when there was very little to eat, French women learned to skip canapes and heavy foods. They had to walk to their daily marketing for what little food they could scare up and this helped trim their figures to sylphlike proportions."

Today the average Frenchwoman is prettier than ever, except in respect to her skin. It is not as transparent as it used to be because of the lack of soap and good creams.

But generally she is getting her skin back to

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

TRICKS for TEENS

By Nancy Pepper

Fashion Editor of Calling All Girls Magazine

Mermaid Magic

HI, Sand Witch—Are you in the swim? Are you the beach belle who's always surrounded by big, bronzed-muscle men, or are you the water baby who's all wet? Do you stir up a tidal wave of "hubbas" or barely a ripple of interest? Well, whether you sink or swim on the beach depends on how good you are at mermaid magic.

JACKET RACKET—Shorter-than-knee-length coats are the big favorites this year. We've seen them in denim with "Junk Heap" and "City Dump" embroidered on big patch pockets. We've seen jackets that look suspiciously like dad's shirt, stiffly starched or like your own shortie night shirts. Lots of girls wear printed smocks as beach coats; others applique designs on white.

MATCH MATES—What color is your suit? (There's so little of it this year that sometimes it's hard to tell.) Match it with the rims of your sun glasses, your ballet slippers and with the ribbons you braid into your hair.

DUNKABLE BRAIDS—Don't worry about the shortage of bathing caps. Just braid your hair and pin it, coronet fashion, over your head, as champ charmer, Esther Williams does in the movies. You'll emerge from the water as neatly as you dove into it. It's a Tip for a Dip.

Alive With Jive

REMEMBER our report on elasticized satin pantie girdles with Jive Talk and pictures printed all over them?

Well, they were intended to be worn under your clothes for Curve Control, but lots of girls have brought them out to the open as swim trunks with separate halter tops.

For a companion piece we can't think of anything groovier than the new Jam Session "T" shirt—a white cotton knit job with Jive Words and Giddy Pictures printed all over it.

Dogged Devotion

He follows me where e're I go,
He's always at my beck and call;
He thrills each time I say "Hello,"
On him my charms will never pall.
My slightest whim he's not forgetting,
And though he never calls me up,
He NEVER tires of my petting—
Don't be alarmed—HE'S JUST MY PUP!

Keyboard Kapers

MAYBE it's the influence of that Hi-Dee-Jose, Mr. Iturbi—or maybe it's just a rush of talent to the teens, but you're certainly getting to be kittens on the keys. You practice long hours at home so you can make perfect at parties, and whenever you can snare the piano from some other eager genius, here are your favorite accomplishments.

FANCY FINGERING—You put everybody into a mood with Debussy's "Clair de Lune" even if it gets a little foggy somewhere in the middle. You thrill them with the "Warsaw Concerto" and you spend days practicing the "Minute Waltz": until you can break Mr. Chopin's own time record with it. Another semi-long hair favorite is the "On the Trail" sequence from Ferde Grofe's Grand Canyon Suite. Move over, Frankie Carle—make way for the Teens!

DOUBLE TROUBLE—You and your Steady Neddy practice piano duets these days, instead of losing time and adding weight at the Corner Casbah. Then comes a party and you can give with Heavenly Harmony on the big Duet Favorite, "Heart and Soul." Well, if that's too hard, you can always break into Chop Sticks.

OLD-TIMERS—Our scouts tell us you're learning to play some of the all-time all-timers like "whispering" and "Darktown Strutters Ball. You're also keen on new arrangements for "Perfidia" and "Jalousie."

Of course, Boggie Woogie still rates No. 1 on the Party Pianist's Hit Parade, with "Bumble Boogie" the big favorite. And, coming up fast, is the new A-Bob-aR-Bob rhythem that most of you O.K. as "Vout and Olrooney," whatever that means.

Well, as one drop of cream said to another drop of cream, "Let's go into the corner and Curdle."

Going Formal

NO more nicknames for your familiar teen age fashions. With great dignity and formality, here's what you're calling them now:

Robbert Pins—They used to be Bobby Pins. The same goes for Robert Socks.

Untidy Josephs—They still look like Sloppy Joes to us!

Nonworkers—We're referring to your Loafers, Junior.

Vegetable Coats—And we thought they were Bean Jackets all the time.

Loud Noises—That's your new name for Forehead Fringes, on account of they used to be called "Bangs." See?

Richards—Don't you recognize a Dickie when you see one?

Well, as the Big Chimney said to the Little Chimney, "You're too young to smoke."

Gems for Jills

EVERY season has its special jewelry fads and fashions. Our hi-style scouts report that lots of new ones have sprung up since we made our survey for the calling all girls feature, "Say it With Jewelry." Here are the latest gems for Jills.

HOOPS, MY DEAR—What goes better with peasant blouses and dirndl skirts than gold or silver hoop earrings? The bigger the better to bring out the gypsy in you! For a touch of color, you sometimes paint them with bright nail polish.

CHAIN GANG—He lends you his key chain to clip on to your wallet. It's just as much a symbol that you're Re-Bobbing together as wearing his class ring on a ribbon around your neck.

PRIZE PIN-UPS—Those pins representing favorite characters from your favorite Comic Strips are the latest fad.

Trixie Teen Says

YOU just won't learn your lesson, even though you had to get it the hard way. Last summer you broke all other dates to go "steady" with HIM. You were so sure he liked you as much as you liked him. Then, came school opening and you just didn't rate with him any more because you weren't B. G. O. C. (Big Girl on Campus). Well, he's taking you for a sleigh ride in July again, isn't he? Maybe it was his fault when he broke your heart the first time, but it will be your fault if he does it again!

For Summer Decoration, Choose Icy Blues, Cool Greens

If you want to pretend that it's at least 10 degrees cooler than it really is, then decorate your home with icy blues and cool greens. Or if your room is full of sun most of the day, cool it off with shadowy purples.

You can take a leaf from nature in planning household decorations. Notice how well she uses cool colors of sky and leaves for a large background, then lights up the whole with vivid flower colors.

Texture of fabrics should also be considered, for they can help to make a room look cooler or warmer. Dull fabrics look warmer than shiny ones and sleek surfaces feel cooler to the touch. So for summer decorations, choose fabrics in glosheen, clipper cloth or chintz and leave the textured damask, willowood or cambridge cloth for the winter months.

Gray hair?

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED!

Simply wet it with Canute Water. A few applications will completely re-color it similar to its former natural shade. IN ONE DAY—IF YOU WISH. Then rinse just once a month and KEEP it young-looking.

Canute Water is not a tint or rinse that washes off. Shampooing actually improves the rich, warm new color and leaves your hair fresh, clean and natural to the touch. You may even curl it or get a permanent.

CANUTE WATER

Leading dealers in most of America's largest cities sell more Canute Water than all other hair colorings combined!

• Pure, colorless and crystal-clear. • 30 years without injury to a single user. • REALLY SAFE! Skin test NOT needed. • Proved harmless by one of America's Greatest Universities.

No other product can make all these claims

8 Application Size ..... $1.15 at drug stores

Twins Jean, Kathleen Leonard Married in Same Church Rites

Clark

MRS. ORMOND R. GALVIN MRS. WILLIAM B. MULDOON
. . . Twin sisters are married

AT A 10 A. M. NUPTIAL MASS yesterday in Our Lady of Lourdes Church the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Leonard became brides.

Principals in the double wedding ceremony were Miss Jean Claire Leonard and Ormond Reading Galvin, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Broe Galvin, New York; Miss Kathleen Ann Leonard and William Bernard Muldoon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Muldoon, New Bedford, Mass.

Officiating at the ceremony was the Rev. Elmer T. Fisher. Mr. Leonard gave his daughters in marriage. Both were costumed in white satin designed with yokes of lace embroidered in seed pearls and court trains. Coronets of rosebuds held their finger-tip tulle veils and they carried bouquets of roses and stephanotis.

Miss Margaret Farr was maid of honor for Jean; Miss Margaret Gould, for Kathleen. Both wore blue marquisette and headpieces of blue horsehair braid. Their bouquets were of coral gladioli. Bridesmaids were Miss Jean Dickey, Miss Garnet Van Benschoten, Miss Elaine Kreider and Miss Mary Muldoon. Their ensembles were of pastel marquisette and they carried bouquets of gladioli in matching colors.

Best man for Mr. Galvin was Rod Sheil Galvin; ushers, Lieut. Ralph Broe Galvin and Joseph William Thoman. Francis J. Muldoon served as best man for Mr. Muldoon, Thomas P. Muldoon and Daniel Bonadies as ushers.

A wedding breakfast followed at Cape Cod Inn and in the afternoon a reception was held in the Leonard home.

Mr. and Mrs. Galvin left later for a motor trip to San Francisco and will make their home in New York. He is a graduate of Georgetown University. Both his wife and her sister attended Georgetown University School of Nursing.

The Muldoons are on a wedding trip to Raquette Lake in the Adirondacks and will reside in Georgetown. Mr. Muldoon is a graduate of Providence College, Providence, R. I., and now is attending Georgetown School of Dentistry.

Spiegel—Kerr

The marriage of Miss Dorothy K. Kerr, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. William C. Kerr, Arlington, and Lieut. Robert Harter Spiegel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey H. Spiegel, Waterloo, Iowa, was performed yesterday at Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church by Dr. Frederick M. Pyke.

Escorted by her brother, Donald C. Kerr, the bride wore white crepe de chine with a long veil of illusion falling from a coronet of lace and orange blossoms which had been worn by her mother. Her flowers were gladioli and stephanotis. Mrs. Donald C. Kerr, in coral silk jersey with pink gladioli and delphinium, served as matron of honor. Bridesmaids were Esther Vail and Mrs. Frank D. Lewis, costumed in peach silk jersey with coral gladioli and delphinium. David Walvott was best man. Ushers were Richard Leach and Charles Connelly. A reception followed at the home of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Russell A. Oamun.

The bride is a graduate of Wellesley College. Lieutenant Spiegel attended Drake University and is a member of Sigma Delta Chi and Phi Beta Kappa.

Mounts Here

Dr. and Mrs. Houston Mount, Ada, Okla., have arrived in Washington to make their home while Dr. Mount serves his interneship at the Naval Hospital. Mrs. Mount is the daughter of Mrs. P. L. Gassaway and the late Representative Gassaway of Oklahoma.

Amateis—Buckley

Church of the Annunciation was the setting yesterday for the marriage of Miss Jeanne Marie Buckley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Buckley, and Lieut. (j. g.) Roland P. Amateis, jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Amateis, all of Washington.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of imported French mousseline de soie with eyelet embroidery. Maid of honor was Miss Mary Patricia Pugh. Bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Elizabeth Buckley, sister of the bride; Miss Margaret DeBurr, Miss Eleanor Louise Sullivan and Miss Mary Ann O'Connell. Miss Pugh wore canary embroidered organdy; the bridesmaids wore similar gowns of blue. Lieut. Lawrence Amateis, USMS, served as best man for his brother. Ushers were Lieut. Comdr. James C. Coleman, USNR, Lieut. Robert B. Roach, USN, John J. Buckley, jr., the bride's brother, and William N. Johnson. A reception followed at the Mayflower.

Mr. and Mrs. Amateis, sr., who are in Belem, Brazil, were unable to be present because of Mr. Amateis's duties in the United States Consulate there.

After a wedding trip through the White Mountain, the couple will live in Chapel Hill, N. C., where the bridegroom will resume his studies at University of North Carolina.

Davis—Stephens

Miss Edmee Josephine Stephens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winston Byrant Stephens, and Russell Arnold Davis, Somerset, Mass., were married yesterday in St. John's Church, Bethesda. The Rev. William F. Creighton officiated.

Escorted by her father, the bride was gowned in white organdy with a fingertip veil and carried white roses. Serving as maid of honor for her sister was Miss Amy Stephens, who wore pale blue organdy with a matching cap and roses. Norman W. Davis was best man for his brother. Ushers were Winston B. Stephens, jr., brother of the bride, and Donald McNeill.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Thorough Cleaning

Perhaps your winter woolens, fur coats and what-not are stored safely away. But do not let that lull you into a false sense of security. Moths delight to feed on rugs and carpets, too, and will breed in almost any dark, warm spot where they are not disturbed. Use vacuum cleaner frequently. Clean thoroughly under couches, beds, behind chests, desks and other hard to move pieces of furniture. Burn the vacuum cleaner dust to destroy moth eggs and larvae. Use your "vac" to spray insecticide if moths are about in suspicious numbers.

Off for Hollywood

Mrs. Esterlene Bell and her son, Lieut. Roger Bell, left yesterday by plane for Hollywood, Calif., where they will attend the wedding of their daughter and sister, Miss Dorese Evelyn Bell, who will be married to Dr. Valentine B. Pieronek Tuesday in the Church of the Good Shepherd at Beverly Hills. Mrs. Bell and her son expect to return to Washington August 10.

Miss Cavanagh Becomes Bride In Michigan

A wedding of interest to Washingtonians took place yesterday morning in Lansing, Mich., when Miss Mary Catherine Cavanaugh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Cavanaugh, Lansing, was married to L. Dale Sheets, son of Mrs. Ruth Sheets, also of Lansing.

The ceremony in St. Mary's Cathedral was performed by the Rev. A. J. Olk, assisted by his brother, the Rev. Morris Olk, both cousins of the bride, and the Rev. William Flanagan.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore an old-fashioned gown of frosted white mousseline de soie with ruffled shoulder and short ruffled train. Her finger-tip veil was attached to a halo of small illusion roses and she carried an arm bouquet of daisies and white garden flowers.

Miss Miriam Malloy, maid of honor, wore apple-green mousseline de soie with a halo of ivy leaves and carried garden flowers. Walter Swartz was best man. Ushers were James Cavanaugh, brother of the bride; John Goodell, Vic Henley and Dr. Gerald Murphy.

Following a wedding breakfast at Hotel Olds, the couple left for Mackinac Island. They will live in Lansing.

Mrs. Sheets, graduate of Mount St. Joseph's College in Cincinnati, has been head of the press relations department of Radio Station WRC for almost two years. Prior to that time she was affiliated with the station's newsroom and has covered Washington news for Michigan newspapers. She is a member of the Women's National Press Culb.

The bridegroom attended University of Virginia and Michigan State College. From 1941 to 1945 he served with the RAF and the AAF.

MRS. L. DALE SHEETS
. . . Married in Michigan

Propeller Club's Dance Draws 100

More than 100 members and guests of Propeller Club attended a dinner dance Wednesday night at Army and Navy Country Club. Richard D. Daniels served as host.

Among guests were Admiral Joseph F. Farley, Coast Guard Commandant and Mrs. Farley; J. Grenville Mellen, Richard Parkhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. John Forney Rudy, Capt. and Mrs. John S. Delano, Comdr. and Mrs. H. C. Shepheard, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Manning, Mr. and Mrs. John Cates, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy J. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew C. O'Hearn and Mr. and Mrs. James J. Nolan.

Down Virginia Way

August Time for Travel, Visits And Big Exodus for Saratoga

MRS. THOMAS RANDOLPH KEITH, Fairfax Court House and Washington, will arrive in Warrenton Tuesday to spend two weeks with Mrs. N. C. Heineken at Carter Hall. Later she expects to go to Wharton Grove, Va., for a visit. Dr. and Mrs. Charles P. Howze McLean will accompany her mother, Mrs. Keith, to Warrenton, and later will leave for Eaglesmere, Pa., where they will join Dr. and Mrs. Charles Crawford, Washington, for two weeks.

Their son, Charles P. Howze, jr., has recently left for Fort Meade. When he has completed his military training he will enter Yale University.

Mrs. Daniel C. Sands and Miss Charlotte H. Noland, Middleburg, have left for California, where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. George Creel, home in San Francisco. Mr. Creel is a former governor of California. Mrs. Creel is Blanche Bates of stage fame.

Off to Carolina

Mr. and Mrs. Moncure Nelson Lyon, Black Oak Ridge, Purcellville, left by motor this week for Nag's Head, N. C., for several weeks. Their daughter, Mrs. Ferdinand Edme Chatard, Baltimore, and her two young daughters arrived at Black Oak Ridge last Sunday for the rest of the summer.

Mrs. Robert Fauntleroy Turner and young son, Bobbie, arrived at their home near The Plains yesterday from New Orleans, where they have been visiting her sister, Mrs. Brainerd Spencer Montgomery.

Mrs. William Willingham, Richmond, arrived in Middleburg this weekend to visit Mrs. Henry Fairfax at her home, Oakham. Mrs. Willingham will talk at the meeting of the Leesburg Garden Club Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Conquest and sons, Fairfax and Ned, Richmond, will arrive next week to spend August with her mother, Mrs. Fairfax, at Oakham.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dulany Tayloe and their children, Mary Tayloe and Hal Dulany Tayloe, Baltimore, have returned home after spending a month with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gwynne Tayloe, at Windover, near Middleburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Chrysler, jr., have had as house guests the past week her mother, Mrs. Grover Outland, Norfolk, and Mrs. Chrysler's brother-in-law and sister, Col. John Smith, USMC, and Mrs. Smith of Quantico.

Capitalites Guests

Dr. and Mrs. William M. Mann, Washington, were house guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Arundel at their home near Warrenton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Welles Henderson, jr., left Leesburg this week for Boston, where they are looking for an apartment for the winter. Mr. Henderson, recently returned from overseas duty, will enter Harvard University.

Mrs. John Rawlings entertained at dinner a few evenings ago at her home in The Plains to honor her house guests, Col. and Mrs. Charles Newell, Washington.

Mrs. Rawlings will leave next week for Saratoga for the racing season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wanner, Middleburg, also are leaving early in the week for Saratoga. Others going to the famous Spa for a bit of health and sport are Mr. and Mrs. George L. Harrison and her sons Gordon Grayson, Cary T. Grayson and William Grayson, Upperville; William F. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Howell Jackson, all of Middleburg; Mr. and Mrs. Melville Church 3d., Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Chrysler, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Melville Bearns all of Warrenton; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur White and Mr. and Mrs. Newell Ward, Middleburg.

Swimming Party

Mrs. Margaret Harvey will entertain for a group of her friends and teen-agers at the swimming party and buffet supper August 7 at Fort Belvoir. These parties, held often at the Army post, are organized by Lieut. J. C. Rankey. Assisting Mrs. Harvey will be Miss Marjorie Mudd, Miss Billie Womack and Miss Janet Satterfield.

Hessler Photo.

Mrs. J. Warner Mills 3d, who was Miss Anita Appleby Ashford, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Sanford D. Ashford before her marriage in the Church of the Covenant. Mr. and Mrs. Mills will live in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Are You Satisfied With YOUR NOSE?

Nobody today need go through life handicapped by ugly nose. Amazing discovery of Hollywood. In YOUR NEW FACE IS YOUR FORTUNE, a famous plastic surgeon shows how simple corrections, "Hollywood" the substantial ones, take years off the prematurely aged nose. Yours, complete in plain wrapper—only 25c

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She's Trained Cooks Everywhere

Continued From Page One

THE former Sara Cunningham is a native Californian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Cunningham of San Francisco and Woodside. She came East for school, attended Rosemary Hall in Greenwich, Conn., and Briarcliff in New York. When World War I came along she went to France as a Red Cross Nurses Aid volunteer. A dietitian, she sought out Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, who granted her request to start a canteen for wounded American soldiers.

Mrs. Engert considers herself "lucky and privileged" to have been able to serve in both wars. In war zones in the Near East during the past seven years, she organized surgical dressing groups, estimates that before leaving Tehran her unit made more than 12 miles of gauze into dressings, most of which were used the same day they were made.

Mrs. Engert met her future husband, a Californian of Dutch ancestry, in 1919 at the home of a mutual friend in San Francisco. The young diplomat was on his way to Tehran as second secretary. Three years later they were married, and Mrs. Engert's traveling days began . . . a brief step in Washington . . . then Cuba, El Salvador, Chile, Venezuela, China, where they were at the outbreak of the China "incident" in 1931. In 1936 they were besieged at the American Legation in Addis Ababa.

"We really had a bad time there," recalls Mrs. Engert. "The natives had never had real guns before and they started drinking. Several women in our compound were killed, one being shot through the head by a stray bullet as she slept. Then, before we left, the Italians ran wild in reprisal for the attempted slaying of Marshal Graziani. It was very exciting while it lasted—also rather disagreeable."

The Engerts went to Tehran, then Lebanon, where the Syrian campaign swirled around them. Here, too, they saw exciting action, culminating in the arrival of the British to take over from the Vichy French.

"We had a villa with a wonderful view overlooking the harbor," describes Mrs. Engert. "It was also close to the signal tower manned by French marines. We instructed the servants to call us whenever the marines picked up their binoculars, which meant something was about to happen. We saw all the sea, land and air battles from our house."

THE Engerts' two children are as world-traveled as their parents. Roderick, born in San Salvador, attended Harrow for three years, then flew out to India to join our Army and served with the Office of Strategic Services. Shelia was also born in a foreing land—Caracas, Venezuela. Both young people are now attending summer classes at George Washington University. In the fall Roderick will enter Yale and Shelia will be a sophomore at Vassar.

Mrs. Engert denies being a linguist but she can "get along" in the language of practically every country in which she has lived, is especially fluent in Chinese, French, German and Spanish. She has a multitude of hobbies—fads, she calls them.

A real book-lover, she is an amateur bookbinder and has several shelves of early editions beautifully bound in morocco leather with gold tooled designs. She is an honorary life member of the Book Workers Guild of New York, which prescribes that designs used in binding must be original or more than a century old.

Another "fad" is the collection of old china and she has many dishes with the Copeland named stamped in Persian. These are priceless pieces, for the export of Copeland china to Persia and Turkey stopped more than 100 years ago. Miss Engert is also an expert toy-maker. She turned out scores of stuffed animals and wooden toys for the British war relief bazaars in the Near East.

On the Road Back to Health

Continued From Page One

Todd, member of the polio committee and associated attending staff physician. "But now she is walking every day," he adds.

"You see," he continued, "polio doesn't strike a person as does a paralytic stroke. Many times it may be only a marked spasm, or a tightening of the muscles in one part of the body. But it often spreads to other parts of the anatomy, as it did in Alice's case."

WHEN Alice first was admitted to the hospital, only her neck and left hand were stiffened. Within two days, however, she developed difficulties in swallowing and as the diseased progressed a growing listlessness set in and her complete body, with exception of the fingers on her right hand, were paralyzed.

Because of respiratory distress, she was placed in an iron lung for two weeks. At the end of that period Kenny hot pack treatments were administered to the paralyzed portions of her body. These were continued for over six months.

After a year and a half of being bed-bound in the polio ward, this brown-eyed, gentle-spoken little miss, who is the pet of the hospital, began to be re-taught how to use her hands and feet.

"I've painted hundreds of pictures, made pot holders, learned to embroider and sew in the last year—besides keeping up my school lessons here at the hospital," Alice told me. She and two other polio stricken hospital mates earned $20—by selling the little knick-knacks which they had made—to contribute to the Mile of Dimes.

The pictures she draws and paints are inspired by the colorful greeting cards she receives.

Now, with the aid of crutches and wheel chair, Alice gets around the hospital with great dexterity and recently has been taking steps on her own.

"It won't be long until she will be able to go home," says Dr. Todd. "Then, with continuance of the Kenny treatments which she will have in the polio clinic two times a week, we have high hopes that Alice will be almost as good as new again."

ONLY 7 per cent of all polio cases are as severe as Alice's, according to Dr. Todd. Thirty days is the average length of time that hospitalization is necessary, though clinic treatments and hospital check-ups should be continued for a period of at least two years after the patient is released.

Until science discovers a method of mastering the deadly polio germ, it is the doctor's suggestion that parents keep their children away from crowds during an epidemic period.

To help continue their fight against disease and to equip the hospital with the best facilities so that more children may be saved from the soul-devouring fate of being hopeless cripples and invalids, Children's Hospital still is pursuing its campaign for funds.

$1,300,000 is the goal. "But we're receiving an average of $1500 to $2000 a day now and are only about $300,000 short of our goal," assistant superintendent Anderson reported.

She used to pay $15 for a permanent—

Phyllis Kinney's short hair is always curly now—with Toni waves so quick to do.

Now she gives herself a Toni wave at home!

Today, thousands of women just like yourself and Phyllis Kinney have Toni creme cold waves in 2 to 3 hours at home. Simple, easy—grand for baby-fine and bleached hair, *for children's hair, too!* Toni is a salon-type wave—lovely, natural-looking, long lasting. So give *yourself* your next permanent—with Toni.

Guaranteed to please or Toni will refund full price. $1.25 plus tax

toni home permanent
CREME COLD WAVE

At all leading Cosmetic, drug and notion counters.

Bachrach
MRS. ROBERT H. SPIEGEL
. . . Wore white crepe de chine

Hessler Studios
MRS. ROLAND P. AMATEIS, JR.
. . . Wed in church ceremony

Bachrach
MRS. RUSSELL ARNOLD DAVIS
. . . former Edmee J. Stephens

Mary Haworth's Mail

Woman, 34 and Unmarried, Has Been Faithful To Man Since Latter Teens; However, He Has Other Girls Now and She Feels Discouraged

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am 34 years old and unmarried. Since my latter teens I have been friends with a man two years my senior. From the time we first met we dated occasionally, although for several years we both had other dates, too. Then gradually we drifted into a more or less steady affair and our friends accepted us as a twosome,—but we were never officially engaged.

In my middle twenties I fell ill and spent the next two years in a sanitarium out of town. Jim wrote faithfully and visited me frequently, and although I knew he started dating other girls some months after I went away, I didn't mind because I realized that was his privilege and I appreciated his attentions to me.

Another two years were spent at home, completing my convalescence, and during these years Jim took me out occasionally, although he still dated others. Then war came and he was sent away. Again he wrote regularly and when home on leave he always took me out. He was discharged five months ago, since when he has been dating me at least once a week and he always calls in the interim.

She Has Few Social Ties

WHEN he is with me he seems to enjoy himself, often compliments my apperance, etc., but the next night he is dating some other girl. Recently he took his young married sister—who was visiting here from out of town,—to one of our community's outstanding dances, one to which I longed to go, for I knew all of our mutual friends would be there.

He is a well educated, extremely nice looking, sensible young man, highly respected in our community. He is not the sentimental, emotional type, although he has been very affectionate towards me since he's been home. I can claim only average looks, aided by careful grooming, and I have a full-time position in which I am greatly interested,—which makes me self supporting and a financial help to my family. My employers and others often praise my ability and loyalty to them.

My activities are necessarily limited since my illness and will be for some time to come. Consequently, now that I am dating Jim, I have very little time for other social life, which means my contacts are small. Inasmuch as I care deeply for Jim, I find the present situation very disturbing, although I try not to wear my heart on my sleeve. Is there anything I can or should do about it? I feel very discouraged at times, and would appreciate your advice. M. J.

Long Frustration Undermines Health

DEAR M. J.: I gather you are rallying, but slowly, from a bout with tuberculosis. And as I understand, long-time nervous strain and hidden discouragements are usually present in the combine of factors which precipitate this form of illness. Thus I wonder if your long-time dead-end, profoundly frustrating relationship with Jim is perhaps one of the most serious health handicaps in your scheme of things.

It is evident that he is strongly attached to you, in an "almost married" sort of way,—and I daresay your single minded devotion to him is the bread (let's say) of his bachelor emotional fare. On the other hand, his system of playing the field is his way of signifying that nobody has any strings on him,—a message primarily aimed at you.

As for what to do: With the crisis of illness past, you are now confronted with the business of establishing a permanently rewarding new lease on life, health and the pursuit of happiness. And in my opinion, the first requirement of this reconstruction period is to develop courage in relation to Jim.

Needs Courage To Face Facts

COURAGE to face the fact that as matters stand, marriage isn't in the cards. Courage to make a realistic adjustment to his selfishness—in the sense of using your margin for leisure to systematically cultivate a substantial variety of devoted friends, so that Jim will find you much engrossed in other associates, just as he is. Courage, I would say, to tell him frankly,—if he asks what's up,—that much as you love him, his crusts of attention aren't your idea of abundant living and you're rebuilding for the future on a broader foundation.

If put in a position where he has to exert himself,—has to work and wait and plan ahead,—to get an evening of your time, he may come across with an offer of marriage. Or he may marry someone else, as a counter thrust. In either event, you will have broken a stalemate that has existed for much too long,—and that must be cleared up, on behalf of your health and peace of mind. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

DRESS UP BEDROOM in a way that will give charm as well as convenience. Pictured are colonial maple bedroom suites with permanized qualities. Spartan simplicity characterizes the one at right, which makes it ideal for a child's room. The gayety of ruffles and flowers, pictures and treasures makes for informal atmosphere and spirited charm in the bedroom above

Trips Vie With Guests In Leesburg

LEESBURG, VA., August 3.—Mr. and Mrs. William S. Ashbrook, jr., and their two children, Lucy Janney and William S. 3d, have left to visit the senior Ashbrooks at their camp in Holderness, N. H. From there they will go to Cambridge, Mass., where he will be a graduate student at Harvard.

Mrs. Alfred di Zerega, Miss Lucy di Zerega, Miss Agnes di Zerega and Alfred di Zerega 3d will leave Sunday for Wolfeboro, N. H., to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fuller. They will be accompanied by Miss Cynthia Bogert, Philadelphia, roommate of Miss di Zerega at Edgewood Park School.

The Rev. and Mrs. James S. Cox and their three children, Anna Harrison, James S. jr., and Brice Goldsborough, Winston-Salem, N. C., who have been visiting Mrs. Cox' mother, Mrs. B. Powell Harrison, at Knox House, Leesburg, have left for Maine, where the Rev. Mr. Cox will be supply rector for a month at Orr's Island.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. Shenton Lodge had as their guests over the weekend Mr. Lodge's sister, Mrs. G. W. G. Williamson and her son, John, Guelph, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Lodge and their son, Billie, will return with them to Canada and visit Toronto and Montreal while on vacation. Mrs. Lodge spent the past week in Newport News, Va., on business in connection with the fiftieth anniversary celebration soon to be held in that city.

Visitors Greeted

Maj. William G. Lefferts, invalided home from Manila June 28 on the hospital ship Milne, arrived at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, July 17, and from there was transferred to Wakeman General Hospital, Indiana, where he is now, according to a telegram to his parents, Elder and Mrs. H. H. Lefferts, Leesburg. Major Lefferts' wife and daughter are in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst Lefferts, Chicago, and their two children, Hurst, jr., and Christopher, are now with his parents, Elder and Mrs. Lefferts, for a short time before moving to Arlington. Mr. Lefferts has recently been transferred to Washington.

Miss Mary Lil Bailey, student at Maryland University, spent the weekend at her home in Leesburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Tittman and their daughter, Miss Miriam Tittman, Washington, are spending this week at their home in Leesburg. Miss Phoebe Lintner, Washington, also has been spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lintner.

Mrs. Ray McClintock, Flushing, Long Island, has arrived to spend a week with her mother, Mrs. Josephus Carr.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene F. O'Connor 3d, Washington, spent the weekend with the Misses Rebecca and Maria Harrison.

Mrs. Edward Chamberlin and Miss Lauman will spend August at the Emerson, York Harbor, Me.

Goes to Florida

Mrs. John A. Welbourn, jr., is the guest of her father, Walter Coopey, in Charleston, W. Va.

Miss Mary Rust is the guest of Mrs. Hunter Hack at Panama City, Fla.

Miss Emma Clemens is visiting Mrs. Fred D. Wood and her daughter, Miss Carol Wood, in Philadelphia.

Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn and Mrs. A. D. P. Janney have returned from Oakney Springs, Va., and Mrs. Janney has joined her husband at the home of his sister, Miss Lilias Janney, in Leesburg.

The Rev. J. Armistead Welbourn will be supply pastor at Trinity Episcopal Church, Martinsburg, W. Va., during August.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hickam, Pittsburgh, have arrived by plane to visit Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee Van-Deventer.

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Williams are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at Loudoun County Hospital, July 27. She has been named Constance Moore Williams. They also have two sons.

Portraits

By James J. Metcalfe

Miracles

A miracle is nothing new . . . According to my book . . . Because I see one everywhere . . . I turn my eyes to look . . . Some person is alive today . . . Although his car is wrecked . . . And some poor fellow finds a job . . . He never could expect . . . The mailman brings some money that . . . Enables me to meet . . . The payment on a debt that would . . . Have left me on the street . . . A baby keeps on breathing with . . . The blood that someone gives . . . And somehow in this selfish world . . . The lowly beggar lives . . . Which goes to show that miracles . . . Are part of every day . . . And they are part of God's design . . . To help us on our way.

Cleaning Venetian Blinds

If your vacuum cleaner has the right kind of attachments it is easy to clean venetian blinds and the tapes. Methodical dust removal by the cleaner postpones the time for washing the slats. After cleaning with vacuum then sponge, one by one, the slats with a soft cloth wrung out of warm suds. Wipe with a cloth rinsed in clear water, then dry thoroughly. Colorfast tapes can be cleaned with carbon tetrachloride while the blind hangs full length and left to dry before the blind is pulled up.

Keep Cereals Fresh Longer

The next time you put a cereal box back on the shelf make doubly sure that you have repacked it carefully. Too many persons are in such a rush that they do not repack the inside layer of waxed paper. Consequently the freshness of the cereal is soon lost. Always roll down waxed paper firmly after using and so protect the cereals.

"SOAPING" dulls hair—
Halo glorifies it!
Here's why your very first Halo Shampoo will leave your hair aglow with natural luster!
1. Halo reveals the true natural beauty of your hair the very first time you use it . . . leaves it shimmering with glorious highlights. 2. Even finest soaps leave dingy soap-film on hair. But Halo contains no soap. Made with a new patented ingredient it cannot leave dull soap-film! 3. Needs no lemon or vinegar after-rinse. Halo rinses away, quickly and completely! 4. Makes oceans of rich, fragrant lather, in hardest water. Leaves hair sweet, naturally radiant! 5. Carries away unsightly loose dandruff like magic! 6. Lets hair dry soft and manageable, easy to curl!
Reveals the Hidden Beauty of your Hair!
HALO SHAMPOO

You'll Find New Furniture Worth Waiting For

Bedroom Can Be Pretty and Practical

By Martha Ellyn

WHAT is a bedroom? Merely a dresser and a chair? It should be a place that's attractive, peaceful and away from household flurry and cares—a haven where you can read a good book or sew a fine seam as well as sleep comfortably.

Too often bedrooms are a catchall for odd pieces of furniture instead of being an assembly of furnishings that harmonize. A bedroom should be the reflection of personality and good taste.

I've taken an objective visit to furniture showings to find what is new in bedroom furniture. Not only did I look for furniture that would capture fancy, but for the kind that has sturdy qualities to recommend it. There's more to be desired in furniture than line and fancy finish.

If you've been annoyed by drawers and doors that stick, joints that come apart and veneers that come unglued, you'll rejoice in new furniture being offered. There's a new scientific process that keeps furniture sound and lovely regardless of weather damp or dry, hot or cold. Modern waterproof glues, special methods of construction and rigid quality control have all been used to achieve permanized furniture.

To be specific, here are features of this new furniture that I inspected inside and out. If you like informal atmosphere, handsomely styled solid maple will appeal to you. It's amber-toned finish gives it a lovely glow.

An outstanding feature of one maple suite is molded plywood drawers that have silky-smooth rounded corners. The drawers are so perfectly balanced they slide freely at the lightest touch. And when you want to remove one you will be amazed how light and easy it is to carry.

Dustproof, Too

Made from selected hardwood, the cases are fully dust-proofed, with oak drawer slides and back. The deep, roomy drawers have hand-waxed interiors and center guides to assure smooth-sliding action. It's easy to build a cheerful, colorful room around a maple colonial suite—ruffled curtains, chintz and hooked rugs are its perfect companions.

Furniture with a family tree is that made of mahogany. Reproductions in the eighteenth century tradition are right for a formal setting. Against a background of warm, glowing colors, rich mahogany veneers create an atmosphere of quiet dignity.

And you'll find that the beauty is more than skin-deep. The silky-smooth hand-waxed interiors of the dust-proof drawers will keep the finest fabrics safe.

There's bleached mahogany, too, that has been eighteenth century designed with the crisp, clean lines of the modern age. Such furniture can be used with equal success in a traditional or a modern setting. The tawny, golden-fawn finish can take on a chintz character or a silk, satin, and velvet personality.

Frosted oak is another type of wood that makes an attractive modern room. Trimly tailored and finely finished, it offers almost endless opportunities to the decorator's fancy.

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING—Garment bags and hat boxes not only keep apparel in a better way but make a prettier picture

AWAY WITH CLUTTER—If you need space to store bedclothes, do it the trundle bed way so as to keep them in fine condition

Norma Hoersting Weds Henry Lofgran

The Little Church Around the Corner in New York City was the scene yesterday of the wedding of **Miss Norma Evelyn Hoersting**, daughter of Mrs. Frances Hoersting, New York, and **Henry Kimball Lofgran**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Lofgran, Oakland, Calif.

Costumed in aqua blue with white accessories and carrying a bouquet of summer flowers, the bride was given in marriage by her mother and attended by Mrs. George E. Magee, jr. Best man was Joseph Reidy. A wedding luncheon followed at Cavanaugh's.

During her service in the Waves, from which she was recently discharged with the rank of chief yeoman, the bride was stationed here. Mr. Lofgran, released from the Army in December as a lieutenant, has been studying at Georgetown University.

The newlyweds will make their home in Washington after a honeymoon in Connecticut.

Announce Birth of Daughter

Mr. and Mrs. Boydston M. Satterfield, formerly of Washington, now of Atlanta, Ga., announce the birth of a daughter, Karen Howard, July 31, at Piedmont Hospital in Atlanta.

Will Millions Be 'Condemned to Live'

Harvest Will Not End Europe's Need of Help

By Iris Ashley Knowles

I AM getting letters referring to Mr. Hoover's statement that if the present harvest prospects continue favorably, relief will come to the world within a few months. By September new supplies will be available and the immediate crisis will cease.

Please tell us, say the writers, is there any point in continuing to send packages to Europe?

With the advent of a good harvest and the delivery of grain from the United States, the actual danger of death and pestilence may be largely averted; but without the continued assistance and generosity of America, that would merely mean instead of being condemned to die, millions of European children would be condemned to live.

Would you care to send your little son to school when the northeast wind was blowing dressed in a cotton shirt and no shoes?

And what do you think his reactions would be if you fed him on nothing but boiled fish, potatoes and cabbage for just one week? (Not to mention your own feelings).

Soon he will be in bed with a bad cold, and nothing to fight it with. If he is very strong he will get better; and if he can stand the repetition of it through this winter he may even grow up. Though probably he will always have a weak chest or a chronic ache in his bones.

Village Adopted

LET ME tell you about an American couple, Girard and Kathleen Hale of Santa Barbara, who have adopted a devastated French village and are responsible for its entire rehabilitation.

On August 24, 1944, the Germans learned that the village of Maille, near Tours, France, had sheltered a downed British flier. They marched into the place, machine-gunned every living thing in sight, including a 9-month-old baby, and set fire to every building before a low-flying squadron of American bombers scared them away.

Of the 480 villagers, 124 were killed; not a cow, pig, dog or chicken was left. Some of the smaller children saved themselves by crawling into kennels or rabbit hutches.

LATER the French government built barracks in which the people of Maille lived as best they could. They had no tools or materials to rebuild with, they had not even pots and pans to cook with.

Early this April the Hales learned about Maille. They cabled over, and by April 12 they had received a list compiled by M. Joseph Confolent, a villager who had lost his wife and seven children in the massacre, telling in detail the urgent needs of the village.

HIGH in priority was a request for black cloth for funerals, and altar cloths. Evidence of man's spirit which raises him above the beasts of the field.

By June 11, the first consignment of goods was on its way. There were chairs, linens, dishes, typewriters and even a complete motion picture projector for the school. And, of course, clothes. But the clothes were no uniform of gray or dark colors. Mr. and Mrs. Hale had asked for the detailed measurements and ages of each one of their "adoptees," and there was a different style and color of dress for everyone from baby to grandparent.

"We did not want the whole village to feel like some charity institution," said Mrs. Hale. When I saw the Hales in New York in July, they were unpacking a box of pretty aprons and dish towels (which will doubtless be used as scarves) and a bright scarlet coat for a little girl whose mother and two sisters were murdered.

THE HALES do not want any help, financial or otherwise, in their project of putting Maille back on the map. But they have worked out a pattern for such a process which could be applied by a church, or a club or group to any devastated village in Europe.

They would be happy to hand over to anyone who cares to follow in their footsteps the entire dossier of the proceedings, complete to the last detail, of place of purchase and price list. Also they have the names of villages which, although not always so utterly wrecked as Maille, are still in a very bad way.

The whole story of Maille cannot be told here, but along with the black funeral cloth, went colored crayons, marbles and pretty hair ribbons to gladden the hearts of the children.

Bradbury—Dappert

The engagement of Miss Jane Elizabeth Bradbury to George F. Dappert has been announced by her father, Howard M. Bradbury, Washington. Mr. Dappert is the son of Mrs. Marie C. Dappert, Woodhaven, N. Y.

A graduate of Immaculate Seminary, Miss Bradbury made her operatic debut this spring as "Lucia" in "Lucia di Lammermoor" with the Salmaggi Opera Company in New York.

An alumnus of Yale University, class of '43, Mr. Dappert received his degree in chemical engineering. He served during the war as a naval lieutenant.

The wedding will take place in December.

Town Talk

By Eva Hinton

WASHINGTON'S taxi drivers have protagonists and every once in a while come in for a nice bit of publicity for their humor and fund of knowledge. But for sheer gallantry and usefulness about the home, give me the Washington cops!

This also is the opinion of a well-known Washington matron who has a bit of the pixie in her and who to the constant amusement of her friends and the occasional delight of her children, refuses to grow up. Rummaging in the attic the other day preparatory to taking off for summer vacation, she found a pre-war Paris evening gown put away as being too dressy for wartime.

THE GOWN was a robe de style with yards and yards of lacy skirt and very, very long. It also was a tiny bit snug in the waist but she drew in her breath, hooked it up (Paris prefers hooks to zippers, or did before the war) and there she was, looking charming.

By the time Mrs. Snooks had decided to wear her find out to dinner that night and was dressed, she noticed that the hour was late and her husband not yet arrrived home from his office. She 'phoned her hostess to say, "We're a little late," and was told, "You're due here right now!" So she left the car for her husband with a note to please hurry along and swept bravely out in her Paris gown in search of a taxi.

First she came to the neighborhood police station, where police were in their scout cars outside. She passed the time of day and suggested, pixy-like, that maybe the officers would drive her to dinner in a scout car since she didn't see any taxi?

They were afraid not, but thanked her for sweeping up their sidewalk with her trailing dress. She picked up her skirts and began to run—but still no taxi.

Suddenly a voice behind her said, "Let's give the little lady a lift." And there were her friends in the scout car. Learning that her destination was out of their beat the cops stopped a passing taxi with a short blast of their siren.

My friend said it was the first time she ever remembers a taxi driver being glad to see her—but when she and her fluffy ruffles, instead of a cop with a ticket, emerged from the scout car, she got a big welcome!

AND there were the policemen that came around regularly to see how Mrs. Carleton Holdredge was getting on and to help with the furnace when she and her daughter and two small grandchildren were shaking with fright after an attempted murder of their cook!

It's Always Darkest Before the Dawn!
SURE, IT'S A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE TO CHANGE HER MIND! EVEN ABOUT ELOPING, I GUESS! BUT WHY THIS LAST-MINUTE SWITCH, HONEY? WHY?
BECAUSE YOU OUGHT TO BEAT FEET TO YOUR DENTIST'S FOR A BAD BREATH LECTURE, JIM! THAT'S WHY!
TO COMBAT BAD BREATH, I RECOMMEND COLGATE DENTAL CREAM! FOR SCIENTIFIC TESTS PROVE THAT IN 7 OUT OF 10 CASES, COLGATE'S INSTANTLY STOPS BAD BREATH THAT ORIGINATES IN THE MOUTH!
COLGATE'S ACTIVE PENETRATING FOAM GETS INTO HIDDEN CREVICES BETWEEN TEETH—HELPS CLEAN OUT DECAYING FOOD PARTICLES—STOP STAGNANT SALIVA ODORS—REMOVE THE CAUSE OF MUCH BAD BREATH
LATER—THANKS TO COLGATE DENTAL CREAM
THANKS TO ME AND COLGATE'S—CAME THE DAWN!
COLGATE DENTAL CREAM
Cleans Your Breath While It Cleans Your Teeth!
COLGATE RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
Use COLGATE DENTAL CREAM twice a day and before every date!

Women in Postwar France Better Looking

Continued From Page One

normal and there is a trend away from makeup for daytime wear. She is skipping the rouge pot and going in for the "pale look," with lighter powders, though lipstick is still dark but bright.

For evening there are exotic green and heliotrope powders, however.

The heavy bronze tan which was so popular during wartime is no longer in vogue.

The pompadour is still being worn in France, but though it is very high in front, the back hair is now worn down. Hair is every color of the rainbow because of the cheap dyes still being used.

The average French girl, however, is one up on the American girl in respect to fashion, says Mme. Rubinstein. The poorest French shop or factory girl is far better dressed than the American white collar girl because she calls upon her own ingenuity to whip up costumes out of pieces of materials that would be discarded here as rags.

A French girl can make her own shoes. She uses wooden platforms and fabric tops and fancy buttons to snap them closed. She tailors her own clothes and would rather not be seen than wear something unfashionable.

She may have one dark skirt in her wardrobe but she'll have several expertly tailored jackets to wear with it. This, too, says Mme. Rubinstein, is where the American girl could take a cue. There is no excuse for her not being able to sew if she cannot afford to buy well-made clothes.

Top Stars Will Feature National Orchestra's Longest Winter Season

WITH the longest schedule of concerts in its history, National Orchestra will open its sixteenth season in Constitution Hall Wednesday night, October 16. The soloist will be Myra Hess, who has been absent from this country since the outbreak of the war, devoting all her time to the maintenance of civilian morale in London through the medium of music.

The Wednesday night subscription series has been increased from nine to ten concerts, and the Sunday afternoon series from 10 to 12. A series of six popular concerts "for the young of all ages" also will be given, with soloists on dates to be announced later. Five student concerts will be played in high schools and a new series of three-student concerts on Saturday

PIANIST MYRA HESS
. . . first Symphony soloist

mornings is planned for Lisner Auditorium of George Washington University and Constitution Hall.

Four performances by Hurok's new Russian Ballet Company also will call upon the orchestra's services.

Includes 39 Cities

For the fifteenth season in Baltimore, the National Orchestra will play nine concerts in Lyric Theater and present two programs of ballet. Soloists will include those appearing in the Wednesday series here. Thirty-nine other cities will hear the orchestra during a tour of 42 concerts to be given from Massachusetts to Georgia, and as far west as Ohio.

The schedule for Constitution Hall is as follows: Wednesday subscription series—October 16 (Myra Hess), October 30, November 20 (Gladys Swarthout), December 16 (Tossi Spivakovski), January 15 (Rudolf Serkin), January 29 (Dorothy Kirsten), February 12 (Fritz Kreisler), February 26 (Artur Rubinstein), March 12, April 2 (Rudolf Firkusni).

Carols Feature

Sunday afternoon series: October 27 (Egon Petri), November 24 (Albert Spalding), December 15 (Igor Gorin), December 22 (Christmas program with carols), January 12 (Alexander Sved in Wagnerian program), January 26 (Blanche Thebom), February 9 (Bach-Beethoven-Brahms program), February 23 (soloists to be announced), March 9, March 16 (Efrem Zimbalist), March 23 (Jan Tomasov in Chaikovski program), April 6 (Percy Grainger).

Hurok's Russian Ballet troupe, with Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin as principal dancers, will be presented in afternoon and evening performances on Sunday, November 10, and Monday and Tuesday nights, November 11 and 12.

Season tickets are on sale all summer at the orchestra's box office in Kitt's music store, 1330 G st.

Will Conduct Tonight

Richard Bales, director of music for the National Gallery of Arts signalizes tonight his return from a summer vacation by conducting the **National Gallery Sinfonietta** at 8 o'clock. First local performance will be given to an American work: three movements from a "Classical Suite," by Victor Alessandro, conductor of the Oklahoma Orchestra. Alessandro was born in Texas, and is a graduate of Eastman School. In 1937 he won a scholarship in Bruno Walter's conducting class at Salzburg.

Tonight's program includes the overture to Gluck's "Iphigenie in Aulis," Haydn's Symphony No. 104 in D major, the second suite from Bizet's "Carmen" and two dances by Johann Strauss II—"Tritsch-Tratsch" polka, Op. 214, and "Tausend und eine Nacht" waltz, Op. 346.

Plan Fall Recital

Richard Wayne Dirksen, assistant organist and choirmaster for **Washington Cathedral**, will play a recital this afternoon immediately following the 4 o'clock evensong service. The program: Prelude (Gustave Samazeuilh), Introduction, Passacaglia and Fugue (Healey Willan), Allegretto Grazioso from Sonata in G major (Robert Russell Bennett), Fantasia and Fugue (Fritz Reuter), Chorale (Paul de Maleingreau), Toccata (Leo Sowerby).

Paul Callaway, director of the **Cathedral Choral Society**, announces that rehearsals will be resumed tomorrow night at 8 in the choir room, Woodley rd. at 36th st., and will be held weekly at the same hour. Auditions for new members will be held at 7:30 on rehearsals nights.

Howard University School of Music will present Lawrence Whisonant ("Larry Winters") in a song recital at 8 tonight in Rankin Chapel. This recital was postponed from last Sunday because of an attack of laryngitis. A graduate of Howard, Whisonant filled several important engagements as baritone soloist in New York before the war.

Rita Nicholson, resident soprano, who is now studying at Juilliard Graduate School of Opera in New York, will sing the roles of Inez in "Il Trovatore" and Siebel in "Faust" in a school production August 9. She will return to Washington in September.

American Tradition? See For Yourself at New Exhibition Here

ST. IGNATIUS, NEW MEXICO
. . . carved in 17th century

By Jane Watson Crane.

"MADE IN AMERICA" is the title of an exhibition of more than 100 water color renderings from the Index of American Design, to open this afternoon at the National Gallery of Art.

The Index, collection of source material on native arts and crafts, was acquired by the gallery in 1943. A big, ugly baby, it presented problems in handling which are still in process of resolution.

Basic idea behind this venture, undertaken by the Federal Art Project, was to furnish authentic background material which would shed light on American customs and character. Aim was to seek out items which had not previously been studied or which, through accident or neglect, might be lost. Artists and artisans from all over the country recorded examples, which date from the seventeenth century.

The index consists of more than 22,000 documented drawings, paintings and photographs. Among main categories are textiles, ceramics, glassware, furniture, pewter, silver and other metal work, wood carving. The last includes a colorful array of ships' figureheads, store signs (including the well-known cigar store Indian), circus paraphernalia and Spanish-American religious figures found in the Southwest.

The current exhibition contains material in most categories, from early American toys to textile designs. Furniture designs will interest the antiquarian. The circus display may amuse children. The Spanish colonial section is of most value to the art historian.

The Index now is in charge of E. O. Christensen and his staff at the national gallery. Its earlier sponsors hoped to publish the material in reproduction through a series of portfolios to be made available to designers, manufacturers, museums, libraries and schools. Provisions for partial reproduction are now being made and we understand a book in preparation by the gallery will be out some time in late fall.

Photographs of items are obtainable upon request. Numerous small exhibitions of index material have been circulated and the material has been reproduced in various publications.

Although it has some curiosity value, popular exhibition seems the least of the functions of the index. Clew to its most useful aspect is in its title, for it does offer a key to design. The problem is to make it as easily available to as many people as possible.

PANEL FROM CHEST, CIRCA 1820, NEAR SANTA FE, N. MEX.
. . . native pine, painted in oil, as was St. Ignatius' figure

Collection of early Americana is a hobby pursued with passion by many, and the sale of early American furniture, bric-a-brac and other objects has been a fine source of revenue, particularly for the unscrupulous. Historic societies also have prized certain objects. But this is the first time that material of this type has been seriously regarded as a foundation for study of American traditions.

Other countries have undertaken similar projects and some have special museums to house native arts and crafts. But we are a young country and many are still skeptical that there is such a thing as a genuine American tradition.

The evidence here should be as interesting to other countries as to us.

Newest Music Gets Tryouts This Summer

New York, Aug. 3 (AP).—New music, like new plays, is often heard for the first time in summer and this season is no exception.

Recently heard here in world premieres were "Joyous Interlude," by Dai-Keong Lee; "Original Suite," by Gordon Jacob; "Theme and Variations for Wind Band," by Schoenberg, all played by the Goldman Band at free concerts on the Mall in Central Park, New York, and "Native Land," by Blitzstein, at stadium concerts.

Other premieres are "Sunday in Brooklyn," by Elie Siegmeister, NBC Symphony; two marches, "In Memoriam" and "Gloria Victoribus," by Milhaud, Goldman Band.

At Tanglewood, first American performances of Benjamin Britten's opera, "Peter Grimes," and Shostakovich's Ninth Symphony are being featured.

Composers are giving away their manuscripts. Siegmeister has presented his "Sunday in Brooklyn" to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science.

The Library of Congress has accepted Ferde Grofe's piano-orchestra version of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" and "Ballad for Americans," words by John T. La Touche and music by Earl H. Robinson.

Free August Concerts Begin Tonight

Service Bands To Play At Watergate

IRVING C. ROOT, superintendent of National Capital Parks, announces that a series of 12 concerts will be given by United States Service Bands on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday nights at the Potomac Watergate during August, beginning tonight at 8:30 o'clock.

Participation of the Marine Band will be limited to only one concert, since the organization has been assigned to other duties. The Army Ground Forces Band of Fortress Monroe will play one concert under direction of Capt. Chester E. Whiting.

During the series the Army Band will be directed by Chief Warrant Officer Hugh J. Curry, the Navy Band by Lieut. Charles S. Brendler, the Army Air Forces Band by Maj. George S. Howard and the Marine Band by Capt. William F. Santelmann.

Schedule for the 12 concerts is as follows: Tonight, Navy Band; Wednesday, Army Air Forces Band; Friday, Navy Band.

Sunday, August 11, Army Band; Wednesday, August 14, Navy Band; Friday, August 16, Marine Band.

Sunday, August 18, Navy Band; Wednesday, August 21, Army Band; Friday, August 23, Army Air Forces Band.

Sunday, August 25, Army Ground Forces Band; Wednesday, August 28, Army Band; Friday, August 30, Army Air Forces Band.

Orchestra to Help

Admission and seating on the steps will be free. Chairs on the lower terrace will be available at 30 cents, tax included.

At Wednesday's concert this week, the newly organized Army Air Forces Orchestra will play the second part of the program.

The program: In Bohemia (Hadley), Ritual Fire Dance (Falla), First Movement Piano Concerto in E flat major (Liszt), Caribbean Fantasia (Morrissey), Cowboy Medley (arr. Kepner), The Stars and Stripes Forever (Sousa), Selections From "La Forza del Destino" (Verdi), Suite from "Carmen" (Bizet), Medley (arr. Kepner), "A Night on Bald Mountain" (Musorgski).

U. S. BAND HEADS CURRY, BRENDLER, SANTELMAN, HOWAR
. . . busy planning outdoor concerts for Capital

Capitol Program Set

Chief Warrant Officer Richard Townsend will conduct the Navy Band in a concert tomorrow night at 8 on the Capitol steps.

During this week the **United States Marine Band** will be away from Washington, participating in the national convention of United Spanish-American War Veterans in Milwaukee. Local concerts will be resumed August 12.

Tonight's concert on the Capitol steps at 8 o'clock will be given by the **Army Air Forces Band** (Maj. George S. Howard, leader).

Franklin B. Charles will direct the **Soldiers' Home Band** in three concerts this week at 6:30 p. m. in the upper bandstand.

Tuesday's program: Araby March (Berlin), Morning, Noon and Night overture (Suppe), La Gitana (Curzon), selections from "La Traviata" (Verdi), Blue Danube Blues (Kern), "For My Johnny Boy" (Clark), "Old Timers Waltz" (Lake), "America, I Love You" (Gottler).

Thursday's program: Coronation March (Chaikovski), The Alps (Charles), Gopak (Musorgski), selections from "La Boheme" (Puccini), El Choclo (Villodo), Pamplona (Babich), Valse Rose (Margis), The Battle (Wendling).

Saturday's program: Burlington March (Pryor), overture to "Der Freischuetz" (Weber), "Down South" (Myddleton), selections from "Pinafore" (Sullivan), "Round the Mulberry Bush" (Boland), Donkey Serenade (Friml), "Lady of My Dreams" (Clark), "Boots and Saddles" (Lusk).

Andrew G. Bodnar will direct the **Junior Optimist Band** of the Boys Club in a neighborhood concert Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Twining Square.

Music Calendar

TODAY

Richard Wayne Dirksen. Organ recital. Washington Cathedral, 4:45 p. m.
National Gallery Sinfonietta. National Gallery of Art, 8 p. m.
Army Air Forces Band. Capitol Plaza, 8 p. m.
Lawrence Whisonant. Song recital. Rankin Chapel, Howard University, 8 p. m.
Navy Band. Potomac Watergate, 8:30 p. m.

TOMORROW

Navy Band. Capitol Plaza, 8 p. m.
Wade N. Stephens. Organ recital. Washington Chapel, 6 p. m.

TUESDAY

Soldiers Home Band. Upper bandstand, 6:30 p. m.
Junior Optimist Band. Twining Square, 8 p. m.

WEDNESDAY

Wade N. Stephens. Organ recital. Washington Chapel, 4 p. m.
Army Air Forces Band. Potomac Watergate, 8:30 p. m.

THURSDAY

Soldiers Home Band. Upper bandstand, 6:30 p. m.

FRIDAY

Army Band. Capitol Plaza, 8 p. m.
Navy Band. Potomac Watergate, 8:30 p. m.

SATURDAY

Soldiers Home Band. Upper bandstand, 6:30 p. m.
Wade N. Stephens. Organ recital. Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.

Only Ism They Want Is Real

Americans May Argue Politics, But They Agree on Paintings

NEW YORK, Aug 3.—Americans may be sharply divided in their opinions about politics, OPA and the loan to Britain, but when it comes to paintings they put up a solid and determined front.

They want realism. They don't want surrealism, abstractionism or any other evidences of "modern" trends.

Encyclopaedia Britannica bases this opinion on surveys it has conducted among several thousand persons in New York, Boston, Washington, Dayton, Pittsburgh, Syracuse and Cincinnati. In each of these cities, plus a few others where results of the survey are not yet available, the Britannica has exhibited its collection of contemporary American painting.

The collection contains 135 paintings, each by a prominent American artist of the twentieth century.

In an effort to present a balanced cross-section of the best work by United States painters, Britannica selected paintings representative of the various American "schools," including both conservative and liberal groups.

Waugh Every Place

In city after city, however, lay visitors to the galleries have passed up the liberals to cast their votes for Frederick J. Waugh's painting "March—North Atlantic," which won first place every time it was exhibited.

In solid agreement, the same laymen in every city chose "Winter Solitude" by Carl Wuermer, when it has been shown, as the second most popular painting.

Even more interesting was the fact that artists who attended the exhibitions in each of the seven cities were in close accord with the laymen, rolling up an impressive total number of points for Waugh at every showing.

The austere calm of the Wuermer snow scene, with its ice-bordered stream, bare branches and isolated hills, contrasts with the raging surf and massive rocks of Waugh's seascape, yet both pictures are undeniably realistic in their conservative treatment of traditional subject matter.

Almost photographic in detail, a third winter scene, "Maple Sugaring in Vermont" by Paul Sample, ranked among the top five in the New York, Boston and Washington voting.

Portraits Proof, Too

Two realistic portraits have held popular favor in each of the seven cities, offering additional proof that American art lovers are partial to realism. One is "John Brown," a dynamic expression of the mission and personality of the fanatic reformer by John Steuart Curry; the other, "My Model," Leon Kroll's restrained and balanced study of a young woman.

The American predilection for realistic art has placed five other conservative artists in the first ranks of the Britannica collection, winning large proportions of the votes cast.

The portrait "Emma" by Gladys Rockmore Davis was a favorite in both Syracuse and Pittsburgh. Dayton was impressed with "The Guerrillas" by Joseph Hirsch and Cincinnati visitors voted heavily for Luigi Lucioni's "Trees and Mountains," realistic to the last leaf.

Fifth place at the Syracuse showing went to the fairy-like delicacy of "The Ballet" by Everett Shinn, and a still life of "Marsh Mallows" by Florence Julia Bach placed fifth in the Dayton display.

Not one of the collection's "moderns" has ever been chosen as one of the five best-liked pictures in the general balloting. This fact, however, has not discouraged Britannica in its plan to keep the collection well balanced in terms of the varying styles and approaches in American painting.

Art Calendar

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART. Constitution ave. at 6th st. Paintings and sculpture of the Mellon, Kress, Widener and Chester Dale collections. Material from Index of American Design. Open weekdays, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 10.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM. Constitution ave. at 10th st. National collection of fine arts. Nineteenth century French etchings. Open daily, 9 to 4:30.

FREER GALLERY. 12th st. and Independence ave. Works of art from Far East, Near East and India. Paintings and prints by Whistler. Open daily, 9 to 4:30.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART. 17th st. at New York ave. American prints and sculptors. Open weekdays, 9 to 4:30; Mondays, 12 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY. 1600 21st st. nw. Purchased paintings by artists of Washington and vicinity. Open weekdays 11 to 6; Mondays, 11 to 10; Sundays and holidays, 3 to 7.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Pennell National Exhibition of Prints. Open weekdays, 9 to 9; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

PUBLIC LIBRARY. 8th and K sts. nw. Paintings by American Indians. Open weekdays, 9 to 9; Sundays, 2 to 6.

ARTS CLUB. 2017 I st. nw. Members' show.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY. Student work.

WHYTE GALLERY. 1520 Connecticut ave. Paintings by Henrietta Hooper. Open weekdays, 9:30 to 6.

Owners Select 'Favorite Art' For Exibition

New York, Aug. 3 (AP).—For a summertime show the Museum of Modern Art invited seven New York collectors to lend the paintings which have given them "the greatest pleasure and satisfaction."

Result is an exhibit in which Picasso, Cezanne and Renoir predominate, with Matisse, Rouault and Soutine next. There are two Seurats, two versions of Van Gogh's "L'Arlesienne" and one Daumier.

Among works seen publicly for the first time are Ben Shahn's "Father and Child," Maurice Sterne's "Provincetown Seascape With Pier" and Morris Hirshfield's "Daniel in the Lion's Den."

Lenders are Mr. and Mrs. Lee A. Ault, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Bakwin, Miss Katherine S. Dreier, Sidney Janis, Dr. and Mrs. David M. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Sam A. Lewisohn, James Thrall Soby.

Photographs Shown

THE Society of Photographic Illustrators, comprising Pagano, Bruehl, Warsaw, Becker, Vogue Studios and 10 other commercial agencies in New York has presented the first of what it intends to be annual exhibitions in Rockefeller Center's international galleries.

Of the scores and scores of photos on display, many are colored and most of them show the photographer forgetting the moneybags and going artistic. Among subjects are pianist Serkin, composer Stravinsky and painter Tamayo.

Vasari Artist Book Revised To Aid Layman

By B. W. Rogers

New York, Aug. 3 (AP).—There's a new edition of "Vasari's Lives of the Artists" out, abridged and edited by Betty Burroughs (Simon & Schuster, $3.75), that's sure to interest the layman.

Aside from the paintings themselves, there is no record anywhere nearly so complete of the art of three centuries culminating in the time of Vasari's maturity. (He died in 1574.)

Vasari had his opinions about art, some unjust and all of them colored by his bias in behalf of the Florentines, although it's only fair to add that some modern critics share that bias and defend it ably.

But Vasari was primarily a historian; he describes the subjects of picture and sculpture, tells where they are to be found, and gives information pertinent and impertinent but always fascinating about the artists.

His title is not "History of Art" but "Lives of the Artists."

But historians can't get along without it. And it is made available here for the layman on the assumption, and a correct one, that you don't need to be interested in art to take an interest in Vasari.

That doesn't work the other way around, however, for Vasari will inevitably start you to looking at pictures.

Pfohl Enlists 4 Washington Festival Aides

James Christian Pfohl, head of the music department of Davidson College, who was a guest conductor at the Watergate in 1945, is director of the Transylvania Music School Camp at Brevard, N. C. This summer he has organized an orchestra of 35 players and will give a three-day festival August 9, 10 and 11. Four members of the National Orchestra will hold key positions in the organization: Leo Panesevich, assistant concertmaster; Joseph Schor and Dorothy Taylor, violins, and James Brennand, double bass.

A Mendelssohn program will be played August 9 with Carol Glenn as violin soloist. The following afternoon there will be a free children's concert and at night a program of contemporary works. The final concert Sunday afternoon, August 11, will be operatic, with two soloists, Selma Kaye, soprano, and Mario Bernini, tenor. A school of religious music will be held August 15-22. Brevard is located 35 miles south of Asheville on U. S. route 64.

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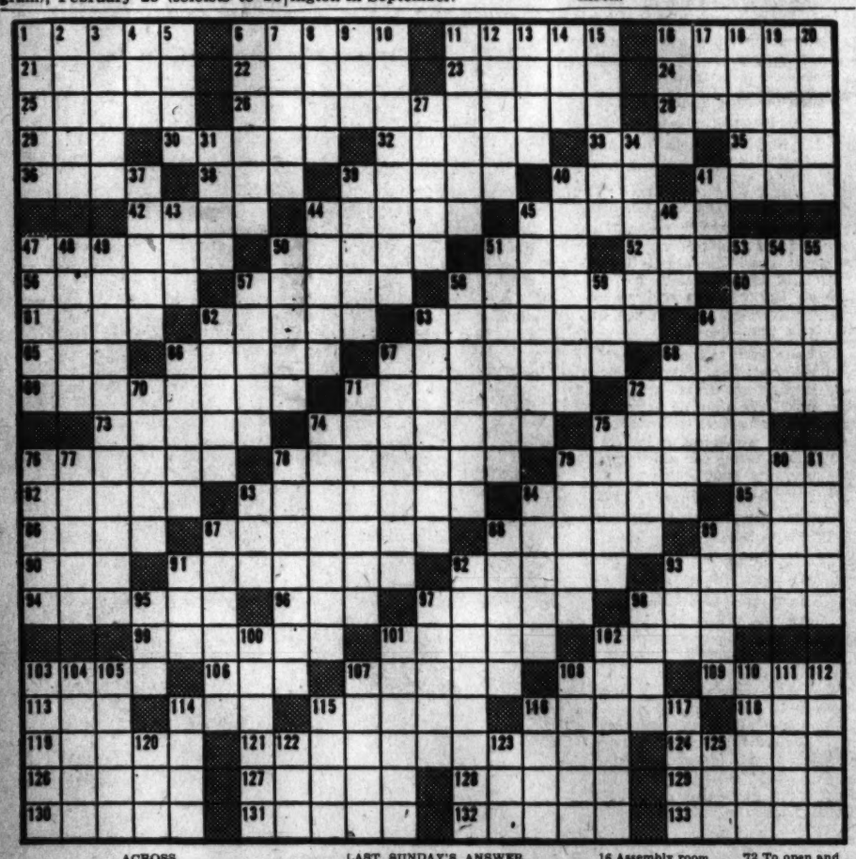
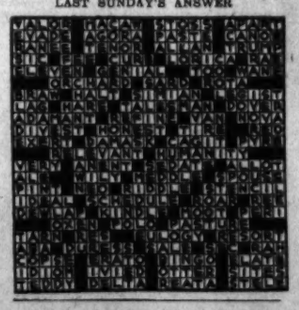


LAST SUNDAY'S ANSWER



ACROSS
1 Blacksmith's tool
6 Parrot
11 Indian of Brazil
15 Buccors
20 Lariat
21 Grecian market place
23 Compound of ammonia
24 Foreign
25 Sorrow
26 Baubles
28 Sign of the zodiac
29 Central American tree
30 Brightness
32 Plant of the celery family
33 Lamprey
35 Stripe of color
36 Path along a bank
38 Bitter vetch
39 City in France
40 Marsh
41 Mischievous child
42 Nestling
44 Overlay with metal
45 Love apple
47 Riddles
49 Measures of papers
51 Vehicle
52 Registered
54 Spurious wing of a bird
57 City in Alabama
58 Pliable
60 Born
61 Blue pigment
63 Mediterranean island
65 Anguish
66 European mountain ash
68 Kisi-Kumuk
69 King of Bulgaria
67 Swinelike
68 Bone of the leg
69 Secret
71 An established rule
72 Pedestrian
73 Ejects
74 Play
75 Fine threaded fabric
76 Pome fruits
78 Birthplace of Napoleon
79 One of the maidens of Odin
82 Culpability
83 Misgovernment
84 Detents on a ratchet wheel
85 King Arthur's range
86 Sea bird
87 Date wrongly
88 Horse mackerel
89 Agave fiber
90 Seine
91 Gaiters
92 Masts
93 Cereal grain
94 Bed canopy
96 Go astray
97 Handles of bench planes
98 Edible marine fish
99 Providers of weapons
101 Nips
102 Low-lying islands
103 Attic
106 Vase
107 Assert
108 Betel leaf
109 Newts
113 Chalice
114 Away
116 Keen
116 Dispatches
118 Meadow
119 Honey badger
121 Balsam poplars
124 Plant spine
126 Cotton fabric
127 Silly
128 Manila hemp
129 Ventilated
130 Dried orchid tubers
131 Leans
132 Roars of the surf
133 Nebs

DOWN
1 Egyptian unit of capacity
2 Daughter of Tantalus
3 Bravery
4 Japanese statesman
5 Gibbons
6 Fabricators
7 Feminine name
8 Invent
9 Part of a curved line
10 Japanese season
11 Doglike
12 Accumulate
13 Cereal grain
14 Printing fluid
15 Become
16 Assembly room
17 Priest of Israel
18 City in Montana
19 Malay state
20 Trap
27 Red-breasted sandpipers
31 Farm
34 Empower
37 European blackbird
39 Ruminant of the Andes
40 Roman goddess of fate
41 Also
43 Affirmative vote
44 Cured skins
46 Tangible
46 Pedal digit
47 Black
48 Masculine name
49 Wake-robins
50 Memento
51 Plant yielding arrowroot
53 Hottentot war clubs
54 Uncanny
55 Exclude
57 Hindu women's garments
58 Small European rodents
59 Wrath
62 Notes of a hunter's horn
63 Twisted
64 Insane
66 Harass
67 Carnivorous animals having prehensile tails
68 Chores
70 Fine silk fabric
71 Horseshoer
72 To open and clean cotton
74 Placards
75 Fine linen fabrics
76 Factor
77 Thick soup
78 Tank
79 Weathercocks
80 Jots
81 Growing out
83 With: Ger.
84 Whines
87 Soft, indistinct sound
88 Symbol of family
89 Lunar aspect
91 Through
92 The Egyptian to whom Joseph was sold
93 Twisted
95 Make an edging
97 Coronet
98 Take one's way
100 Amatory
101 Censures
102 Midwestern State
103 Singing birds
104 City in Nevada
105 Lethal
107 Intone
108 Harmony
110 Plants native to a region
111 European sandpiper
112 Reaches
114 Spiced beverage
115 Examine
116 Regional
117 Pierce with a weapon
120 Piece out
122 Literary scraps
123 City in Finland
126 Hasten

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The "mansion" has furnishings that were in vogue when Washington was a boy. In the kitchen old four-wheeler clocks still keep accurate time and one meat platter dates from 1600. Herbs hang on the racks above the fireplace just as they did when Washington lived there.

Old-fashioned flowers, shrubs and a priceless old box hedge are to be found in the garden. Sweeping away and downward from the mansion to Popes Creek, a beautiful lawn lends charm and beauty. Beyond the Creek, but not visible from the house, is the Potomac, eight miles wide at this point. Across the creek is the charming log house in which the Wakefield Tea Room is located. Visitors are free to wander around the grounds and use the adjacent picnic grounds.

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Science Again To Study Snake Ritual In Arizona This Month

Hopis All Ready for Historic Rain Prayer Dances

By Murray Sinclair

HOLBROOK, Ariz., Aug. 3 (AP).—This is the month Hopi Indians hold their annual snake dances and ritual for rain. Again scientists hope to discover how tribesmen dance without injury from venomous rattlesnakes.

Throughout the rest of the year Hopis avoid rattlesnakes as much as anyone else. At dance time men and boys handle them with reckless abandon.

During the 65 years since accounts of the dance first were published, the Hopis have guarded carefully the secrets of the centuries-old ritual.

There may be little time left for the white man to find his answers: The snake priests are dying off.

Nine-Day Ritual

The dance is a nine-day ritual. Four are spent gathering snakes. Naked, except for loin cloths, the Hopis seek "the little brothers of the tribe." Any snakes are acceptable and many nonpoisonous varieties are used, but 3-foot prairie rattlers are prized.

Three days are spent in secret ceremonies. The rites of the snake youth and antelope maid are held. The boy holds his insignia in one hand, a live rattler in the other. The girl holds an urn of sacred meal.

The snakes are washed. A priest thrusts his naked arm into a jar of snakes, pulls out a reptile and hands it to a second Indian who washes its head in a bowl of mysterious liquid and hands it to a third priest, who repeats the treatment.

In the final two days, short but dramatic public rituals culminate in the dance. In this, the snake priests grasp the snakes in teeth and lips about eight inches from the head. A second Hopi puts his hands on the dancer's shoulders or around his neck and strokes the snake if it attempts to coil. Indians have been seen carrying four snakes in their mouths at once.

Deeply Religious

Proudly and seriously the men dance. For them it is a deeply religious ceremony.

The snakes seem lethargic. Some witnesses contend the snakes' mouths are sewed shut; that the same reptiles are used from year to year; that they cannot bite because they cannot coil; that they are held in such a way that they cannot strike.

Others report they have seen men struck. They say rattlers can bite without coiling, that mouths are not sewed shut, that fresh snakes are used.

SNAKES HELD LIKE THIS
. . . science ponders it

THIS IS HOW DANCE FOR RAIN STARTS WITH HOPIS
. . . but priests are dying off and custom may end

N. O. Guthrie, for four years a Government agent with the Hopis, does not believe fangs are removed. "I have been within a yard of a boy holding a rattler," he says. "He was struck. Holes from the fangs were visible. His face became swollen and discolored. Yet I saw the same boy the following day and he was normal."

Claims Conflict

There are other conflicting claims. The snakes are blind, some contend. They don't need to see to bite, others reply. They are starved, it is contended, priests take a powerful medicine before the dance (such medicine wouldn't affect poison in the blood stream.) Many priests bitten die in secret, they say. There is no record of a single death.

The snakes are hypnotized, or the entire audience is subject to a form of hypnotism. Qualified authorities say no.

The dancers build up immunity by increasing doses of venom over years. This is described as a doubtful possibility.

The snakes have expanded their venom before the dance by striking at objects and biting nonpoisonous snakes. This is fated as a possibility.

Once Hopi chiefs were supposed to possess great occult powers. In some mysterious manner they could communicate with distant chiefs. White men tried to discover this secret and failed. Will the white man also be unable to fathom the secrets of the rain-makers? They have another chance this month.

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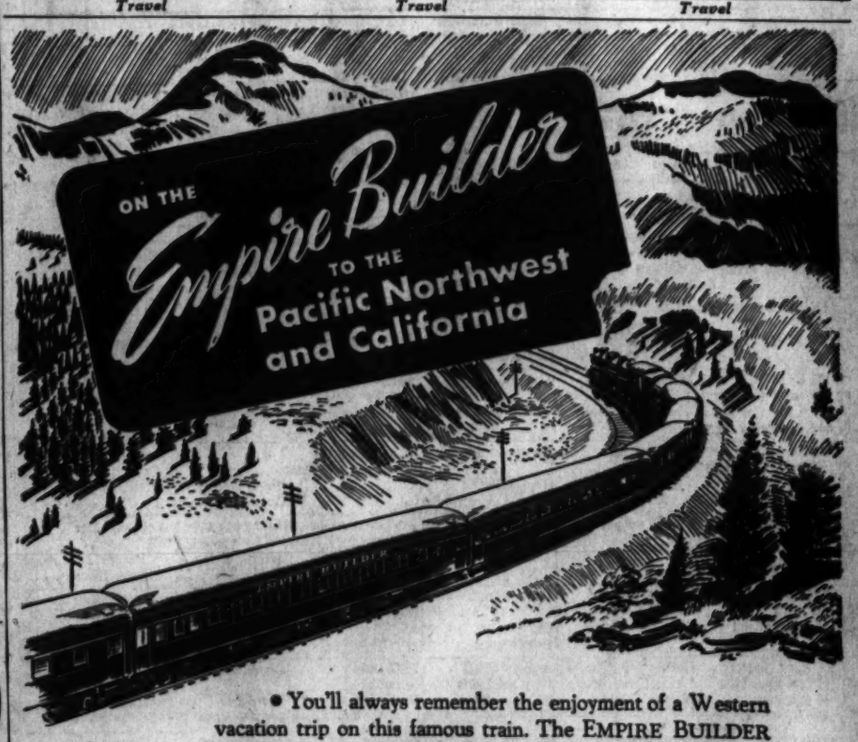
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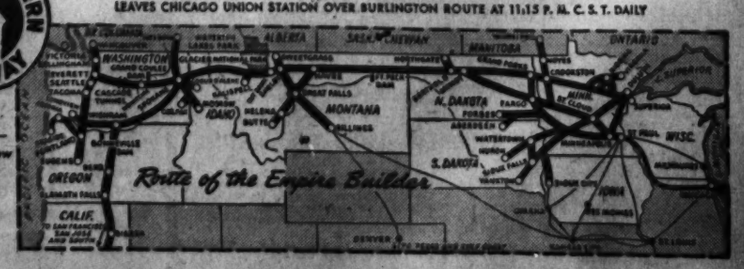

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Bikini Sure Scared Him

Bell's Job Good for Man Who'd Lost His Head!

By Sonia Stein

FOR a man who officially had lost his head, Don Bell did a fine job of newscasting at Bikini. Lucky enough to be stationed aboard Admiral Blandy's flagship, from which transmission was relatively better than from other points of origination used, Bell's deep voice was pitched below the constant static which marred the first atom bomb broadcast, giving him the edge over others who participated in the hour-long broadcast.

DON BELL

"Killed" in print more than 17 times—once by decapitation—buried with honors and awarded a Headliners Club medal "posthumously" for his broadcast of the bombing of Manila, Bell managed very well. "With 'is 'ead tucked underneath 'is arm," he prowled the radar tower.

Bell was more worried about the atom bomb broadcast than about anything else ever before. To judge this in its true perspective, you must know that Bell was on the air during the bombing of Manila and spent three years in Santo Tomas prison camp under the vigilant eyes of the Japanese, who wanted him very badly. Aware that they had a fine fish in their net who could be used as a propaganda broadcaster, they tried to identify him but he was hiding behind an alias his parents had given him at birth, Clarence Beliel.

While Jap civilians who knew him by sight spent six weeks in the camp trying to ferret him out, he lay in the camp hospital swathed in facial bandages, recovering from a minor baseball injury. Oblivious of personal danger, Belles broadcast rules and regulations daily over a public address system with Japanese permission—but they never intended that Beliel should calmly sandwich in news tidbits with puns which went over their heads.

4000 Knew It

This daily public appearance made Bell's identity an open secret to almost 4000 internees who could have sold the information to the Japs. Nobody did and it's one of the reasons Bell is proud of Americans.

But this Bikini deal scared him. Despite the fact the "Operation Crossroads" press department provided newsmen with all available material on atomic explosions—their cause and effect—broadcasters knew they'd have to describe ad lib a highly unpredictable phenomenon. Not in the least afraid of physical danger, Bell was worried that he might be struck dumb with astonishment or find his tip-of-tongue vocabulary inadequate to the occasion.

This nervousness stayed with him through the second broadcast because even the scientists who made the powerful package couldn't predict accurately what an underwater detonation would produce in the way of scienic effects.

It was the first broadcast which proved most exasperating, however. With the finest possible equipment and the largest imaginable audience primed for one of the biggest news events of all time, Bell knew from preliminary tests that his report was getting poorer transmission than his little morale-building programs got on makeshift equipment at Santo Tomas. "Frustration is a mild word to describe it," he says.

Serving throughout the war as a correspondent, Bell is currently sporting his first civilian clothing in five years and breathing his first American air.

Except for a brief trip from the Amoy Sea to Manila—a distance of 300 miles—which he had to make via the United States because of transportation difficulties when his plane was shot down, Bell has been in the Orient ever since he went to Shanghai with the Marines 18 years ago.

Now he would like to settle down with the Mutual Broadcasting Co. somewhere within the continental limits—and keep his head screwed on.

WEEPING, wailing and gnashing of teeth in radio circles yesterday was long-distance crying at a wedding. Mary Cavanaugh, who has been giving out press information and spontaneous charm for WRC-NBC, was married in Michigan yesterday to L. Dale Sheets. The pity of it is, she's going to stay there. Seeing our plight, WRC has gone to its newsroom—the same garden spot where it found Mary—and stolen Jay Royen for us.

Today's Selections

CURRENT EVENTS

Is Congress Doing the Job?—Jane Hamilton of Republican National Committee. WINX—12:15 p. m.

The Prisons We Deserve—James V. Bennett, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Warden Johnson of Alcatraz and two former convicts. WRC—3 p. m.

Frank Sinatra substituting for Drew Pearson. WMAL—6 p. m.

Long Range Labor Legislation—Senators Wayne Morse, H. Alexander Smith and Representative James Geeland. WINX—8:30 p. m.

MUSIC

Vera Brodsky plays Kabalevsky's First Piano Concerto with CBS Symphony. WTOP—2 p. m.

Radio premiere of "Four Dances" from Jacobi's "Prodigal Son." NBC Symphony under Alexander Smallens. WRC—4 p. m.

The Record Player

By Paul Hume

MOZART. The Abduction from the Seraglio: Adventure. Sir Thomas Beecham and London Philharmonic. Victor 11-9191. $1. The Metropolitan has announced tentative plans to revive this least known of the great Mozart operas. The work was sung this summer in the reopening of the Central City, Colo. Opera House, with Eleanor Steber in the leading role. Work deserves to stand with Don Giovanni, The Marriage of Figaro and The Magic Flute in operatic repertoires. Here's hoping. In the meantime, Sir Thomas Beecham and London Philharmonic have given us the finest domestic reading of the work to come to discs. Taking over two minutes more than either Furtwangler or Krauss, Beecham seems to have found precisely the proper tempo. To hear the woodwind passages in middle sections of the overture sound as they do here is to realize what a difference proper speed makes. The overture is a poem in itself and this is finest available recording. Surfaces fine, engineering beyond reproof.

STOKOWSKI-SCHUBERT: Moment Musical No. 8 in F Minor; also Stokowski-Offenbach: Barcarolle. Hollywood Bowl Symphony under Leopold Stokowski. Victor 11-9174. $1.00. It is customary to show the composer's name ahead of arranger, but when arranger has placed himself above composer, as in these two selections, rules seem less important. With so many short orchestral works needing recording, it is a pity that so brilliant a genius as Stokowski should spend his time on this sort of thing. Schubert wrote the Moments Musicaux for piano. Yet, heaven knows, everything has happened to this one but having it played by a 100-piece mouth-organ band, and that has probably occurred if we only knew it. The Offenbach is the low point in an otherwise fine opera comique, sounds worse when done by full orchestra with brass added. And they say shellac and materials are not yet up to full-scale production. Recording is fine.

KERN: Showboat. Present New York cast, with Kenneth Spencer, Carol Bruce, Jan Clayton and others. Columbia Set. $5.50. Another Showboat album, best of the bunch. Columbia is wise to use the present Broadway group, because it rivals very first cast. And that's going some.

PROVOST: Intermezzo; also Barroso: Brazil. Boston Pops Orchestra under Arthur Fiedler. Victor 10-1219, $.75. Here is a lesson in how a fine orchestra should play light music. The choirs are kept in balance and the effect is clear rather than that of a general purple haze in which strings, woodwinds and brass all try to sound alike. The playing is terrific in *Brazil* and beautiful in *Intermezzo*, the title piece from the Bergman-Howard film. Fiedler continues to be responsible for some of the most attractive music in this class. Perfect disc technically.

ELLIOTT LAWRENCE, 21, NEW FAIRY PRINCE OF BANDOM
. . . a little bewildered in scene plotted long ago

New Philadelphia Story

Films Have The Body, The Look; Now Bands Get 'The Build-Up'

NEW YORK, August 3.—Fairy Prince of the band business is Elliot Lawrence, a 21-year-old, cute looking collegiate type with gleaming teeth that flash like his piano keyboard at the drop of a "hello."

This biggest new sensation of Bandom, currently at the Hotel Pennsylvania, came on the Big Town like Buster's Gang, from Philadelphia, where his father, Stan Lee Broza, happens to be vice president and program director of influential WCAU, a key Columbia network station. His mother, also a Philly radio wheel, has been writer-director of the Horn & Hardart Children's Hour, Nation's top kiddie show, since its inception.

GOTTLIEB

Elliot, for his part, has been his parent's prize subject in the trade's most calculated experiment from producing a successful band leader.

Hollywood fans know of The Body, The Face and The Look. I predict Lawrence will be the first in this series among orchestra leaders. He will be known as The Build-Up.

Elliot's Philadelphia story is a marvel of premeditation. At 10 he led a kid's band on the H & H program. It was called The Band-Busters and the Lawrence master plan was so well thought out that four of his original peewee musicians, plus his baby canary, Rosalind Pat, are still with him.

Sung Before Sighted

First step of the wind-up phase of Lawrence's campaign into the Big Time was an ample series of network shots out of WCAU. Then a large chunk of moola was set aside and it was seen that nothing less than General Artists Corp., one of the industry's giants, take over his bookings. A happy deal also was made with Columbia records, and publicity was turned over to George Evans, probably the biggest drum beater in the music field.

The steam roller rode up Broadway with such power that, sight unseen and sound unheard, Elliott Lawrence became the hottest piece of conversation in New York.

Jaded members of the music business spoke possessively of his "terrific, unaffected personality;" of how his music was "in the van of current trends . . . a sweet-swing outfit just like Claude Thornhill's, with soft pianos and such 'new' instruments as French horns and bassoons. In fact, Elliot even has an English horn and oboe!"

Then the hero himself opened at the Penn. At his debut I counted three times the usual number of cigar-chewing agency execs, four times the usual number of song pluggers.

This was only the beginning. In his first month, for example, he made 21 radio guest appearances, the cover of Down Beat, major stories in Metronome, Band Leader, and all the other music publications—and contracts with the Paramount Theater and Meadowbrook.

Only 'Promising'

As the main gimmick of this big production, Lawrence is a little bewildered by events, even though the scenes were plotted for him long ago. At 21, it's especially hard to project mental plans into emotional reality.

As for Lawrence's music, "America's Most Promising Band" is still only "promising." His effects—from his brush-stroked, dropped-note piano to the band's ensemble work—is strictly lightweight. His unconventional instruments give him an unusual number of potential voices, but they speak with such lack of assurance that they're scarcely felt.

In fleeing blarey flag-wavers, he's sacrificed dynamic brilliance and orchestral body.

His being continually compared to Claude Thornhill is misleading, except that Claude uses his piano in the same pretty fashion (only better) and has French and English horns (but when Claude uses them, you can't miss their flavor. You want to yell "Yoika and Tally-Ho" and jump on your hunter.)

Yet Lawrence has a good band with, as I've said, great promise.

August Bridge Calendar Full, Fall Plans Set

By Marian H. Barre

Washington duplicate games will go on as usual this week despite the fact that many devotees will be attending the national championship tourney at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn. This is the twentieth annual summer session of the "big show," which starts this afternoon, and continues for nine days, often with three events in play concurrently. Games are offered for every type of player, not only for experts, as is the common fallacy. In fact, just two matches are limited to master players. These are frankly listed as master pairs and teams of four for master.

Among local fans attending are Mrs. Breckinridge Long, Mrs. C. W. Zimmer, Mr. and Mrs. William Cheeks, Dr. and Mrs. J B. Gregg Custis, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Gorton, Dr. and Mrs. N. J. McHugh, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Steinberg, H. R. King. It also is rumored that Mrs. "Jimmy" Athey will return from the West via New York to take in the tournament.

The list is shorter than in years past because many Washingtonians prefer a summer resort vacation and will take off for the Appalachian Sectional Championships in Asheville August 23, 24, 25. Miss Mazie Buie, who first "discovered" Asheville, will precede the delegation.

Granted Reprieve

Granted a reprieve, Federal Bridge League will continue to hold its weekly open pair games at Wardman Park Hotel through August, not moving to its new location until beginning of the team-of-four season for members only.

Plans for the coming foursome matches were discussed at a recent meeting of the board of governors. Among other innovations it was decided to raise the master-point ante, allowing teams to play two members who each hold 50 national points. This is a commentary on the quality of local bridge that makes an eulogy superfluous.

Wasaington Bridge League will meet Wednesday at 8:15 p. m. in Hotel Shoreham for its final non-contest summer game. August 21 it will hold a nationally-awarded match. The 1946-47 season will start September 14.

At Euclid Studios the monthly master-point matinee has been put forward to this Saturday, August 10. Starting time is 1 p. m.

The Capital City Chess Club also will hold its monthly August 10 at 8 p. m. in Hotel Gordon.

Mrs. Frank Summy was hostess at a delightful bridge-luncheon for officers of the women's auxiliary at the Congressional Country Club July 25. Mrs. Roy Hackett and Mrs. P. E. Henninger won prizes. During luncheon there was an informal discussion of a charity game planned to benefit Children's Hospital. Mrs. Dora Schwartz will donate a silver trophy for this event, the time and place to be settled at a regular meeting of the executive committee.

The Washington Philatelist

New Latin Issues Out, Clubs Busy This Month

By William M. Stuart

COLLECTORS, as well as the general public, are undoubtedly familiar with the law regulating printing of the ordinary stamp in black and white, yet a glance at many auction and other catalogues reveals wholesale violations. Revenue stamps may not be illustrated and this includes match and medicine stamps, tax paids and all other types. Postal savings stamps and war bonds may be illustrated only by special permission of the Treasury. The law covering illustration of postage stamps, all collectors, dealers and publishers agree, has greatly aided the advancement of stamp collecting, but greater care should be exercised by publications.

Liberator Honored

Argentina has issued a ½-centavos stamp, purple, showing a likeness of Manuel Belgrano, famous statesman in the struggle for independence. He was commander-in-chief of the forces sent to liberate Bolivia.

Haiti on July 18 released a new "Capois La Mort" series, all air mails. Values and colors: 20-centimes, red; 25-c., green; 50-c., yellow; 60-c., purple; 1-gourde, blue gray; 1-g. 25 red violet; 1-g. 35, slate, and 5-g., carmine.

Ecuador is planning an extensive stamp program. The second international philatelic exhibition has asked for a souvenir sheet showing the first postage and air mail stamps. A series for the twenty-fifth anniversary of air mail service is expected, as well as a set for the anti-illiteracy crusade, the 1944 revolution and for the tercentenary of the death of Beata Mariana de Jesus Paredes y Flores.

Meetings Set

Washington Numismatic Society will meet tomorrow evening in the National Museum. All coin collectors are invited.

Woodridge Stamp Club will meet tomorrow night at Woodridge Public Library, 2206 Rhode Island ave. ne.

Precancel Stamp Society will hold its annual convention at Hotel Senaca, Columbus, Ohio, August 8 through August 11, with business sessions, a banquet, exhibition, philatelic writers' breakfast and auction.

Collectors Club, Branch 5, SPA, entertained Baltimore Philatelic Society Tuesday evening with an auction, bourse and exchange. Gordon Kille, Baltimore president, headed the delegation: Denwood Kelley, Rimma Sklarenski, John Spence, Bernard L. Ahman, Jr., Paul J. Eisel, Clarkson Stevens, Joseph C. Brookmeyer, jr., John Paull Grandstaff and Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Dike. He spoke briefly. The club will meet Tuesday evening in Pythian Temple for an auction.

Silver Spring Philatelic Society meets the second and fourth Thursday evenings each month in the County Building. Organized a year ago, the club numbers 35. All collectors in that section are invited to the next meeting, August 14. Harry P. Jones is president.

Shapiro Ties For 2d Place In U. S. Chess

By Willard Mutchler

District Champion Oscar Shapiro finished tied for second place in the United States Chess Federation's major tournament at Pittsburgh. Youthful Hans Berliner, Federal Club champion, was sixth in the field of eight. Shapiro lost only to Finkelstein, drew with Hartleb and Sandrin. Hans earned his three victories from Finkelstein, Paal and Jenkines.

Official tournament standings included scores carried forward from the prelims. The appended list gives the final points and those scored in the actual tourney:

Player	P.	Y.
A. Sandrin, Jr.	10	5½
O. Shapiro	9½	5
J. Cross	9½	5
M. Finkelstein	9½	4½
C. E. Hartleb	8	4
H. Berliner	7	3
Rev. J. Paal	6	1
R. C. Jenkines	4	0

Arthur S. Stein and D. H. Mugridge were victors in two special rapid tourneys played recently at Washington Chess Divan. The standings:

Player	W.	Player	W.
A. S. Stein	10	F. W. Kohler	5
C. R. Keel	8	G. A. Carlson	5
F. W. Gleason	7½	O. W. Loftus	4½
W. Burke	7	A. B. Meeler	2½
H. E. Singleton	7	G. S. Kerr	1
J. K. Wier	7	M. J. Gould	½
Player	W.	Player	W.
D. H. Mugridge	10½	W. K. Kirshner	4
S. Naidel	9	A. Marmer	4
M. E. Kouris	8	G. E. Thomas	4
C. R. Keel	7½	G. A. Carlson	3
H. Underwood	6	H. E. Singleton	2½
C. L. Harmon	4	F. W. F. Gleason	2½

Correspondence Chess League of America will start its national championship tournaments in early fall, according to P. L. Gold, editor of The Chess Correspondent. Entries and entrance fee of $1 should be sent to James W. Jenkins, 723 South Main st., Newark, N. Y.

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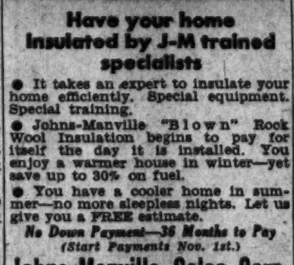

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Listen: news notes from WTOP CBS

Crime, Inc.

Crime doesn't pay (it says here in small print), but it does in radio! (J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI to the contrary!) Take for instance: "Crime Doctor," alias the astute psychiatrist-detective Dr. Benjamin Ordway, who goes into his seventh year as a CBS sleuth tonight at 7:30 at the top of your dial. House Jameson, who has played the part of the "Crime Doctor" for the past two years, has been with the program since it started, as have Edith Arnold, "the best gun moll in the business"; Walter Greaza, who plays Inspector Ross; and Frank Readick, who has played every type of a tough guy; Max Marcin who writes, produces and directs "Crime Doctor" which he originated in 1940, got his idea for the program (a sort of mental supersleuth who delights in twisting criminal alibis into damning confessions) while working as a reporter on a Chicago newspaper. Ray Bloch's orchestra provides the music.

House Jameson

★ ★ ★

Speaking of crime . . . "Inner Sanctum" is back on WTOP—at a new time—Monday nights at 7 p.m. Baneful and sneering, "Your Host," Paul McGrath is still luring his audience into the chamber of horrors beyond the frightful portals of the squeaking door, and tomorrow night's show is a guaranteed blood-curdler, especially dedicated to you hardened arm-chair detectives everywhere.

★ ★ ★

Alias the "Thin Man"

Nick and Nora Charles return from their vacation and are welcomed home by bullets, bombs and a blonde named Jojo in "The Case of the Talking Shoe" the opening mystery-comedy of the season for "The Adventures of the Thin Man" which premieres at a new time, Friday, August 9, at 7:30 P.M. on WTOP. With the return of Les Damon to the show after two years in the Army, the program's principals are the same as on the initial 1941 broadcast. Damon who took to the stage in Providence with the Albee Stock Company, later trod the boards of the famous Old Vic Theatre in London. This was followed by the roles of Babyface Martin in "Dead End," and Curley in "Of Mice and Men." While playing Chicago in 1938, he landed several assignments in network dramas and when one of them moved to New York, Damon went along. On July 2, 1941 he became the "Thin Man." And there we have a thumbnail sketch of your "Thin Man." Additional proof, we feel, that "crime does pay"—in radio.

Les Damon

★ ★ ★

"Let's Listen"

Something new in the way of musical programs has been added to your Columbia station for the Nation's Capital. We mean "Let's Listen," the new 15 minute Sunday morning program heard at 9:15, which features inspirational, religious music, sung by the Nation's leading choral groups. Sponsored by a hearing aid company, "Let's Listen" which is designed to reach the Sunday morning family audience, employs commercial copy with a novel twist. Squarely facing the fact that an audience able to hear the show has no direct use for the sponsor's product, an indirect approach to potential clients is used. To wit: "If you know someone whose hearing is impaired, why not write for complete details about the pleasant results possible with our hearing aid?"

★ ★ ★

Triple Triumph

When "Academy Award" takes to the airwaves Wednesday night at 9 o'clock, Paul Lukas stars again in "Watch on the Rhine," exactly four years to the day since the movie of the same name was completed. Having enacted the same role on stage and screen, Wednesday night's broadcast will be a third dramatic triumph for Mr. Lukas. Named by the New York Critics' Circle as the best dramatic production of 1940 and 1941, "Watch on the Rhine" was nominated three times in 1943 for Academy Award recognition. For his part in the production, Paul Lukas copped an "Oscar" for the best motion picture performer of the year.

By NATALIE ROGERS

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, August 4, 1946 • Washington • Eastern Standard Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	Sunday Prelude, 6 News, 7, 7:55. Coast to Coast on a Bus, 8.	News, 7, 8 Symphony Hall, 7:01 Story to Order, 8:15 Ranch Boys, 8:30 Gardening, 8:45	Soranade, 7:30. Sermons in Songs, 7:45. Young People's Church, 8. Voice of Prophecy, 8:30.	News, 7, 8. Swing Lo, 7:15. Music Parade, 8:05.	Sunrise Symphony, 6. News, 6:30. Pentecostal Church, 7. Bibleway Church, 7:30.	Elder Michaux, 7:30 Garden Spot, 8:30 Choir Practice, 8:45
9	:00 News :15 Sunday Interlude :30 Southernaires :45 " "	Bible Highlights Dr. F. K. Stamm Circle Arrow Show " "	Radio Bible Class " " Reading the Funnies ; News	News; Church Com'nt Songs of Faith " "	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News; J. B. C. Presents J. B. C. Presents	World News Let's Listen Church of the Air " "
10	:00 Organ Favorites :15 " " :30 Hour of Faith :45 " "	News Veterans' Adviser Here's to Veterans Solitaire Time	Good News Christian Science Fourth Presbyterian Church	News; Smoke Rings Smoke Rings Crown Capers " "	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue " "	News; Wings Over Jordan Salt Lake Tabernacle " "
11	:00 This Week :15 " " :30 Sunday Strings :45 " "	News; Isles in News Waltzes Gold Clock Time California Time	Pilgrim Hour " " Lutheran Hour " "	News; Music Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" " "	Piano Patterns Rhapsody in Rhythm News; Centennial Baptist Church " "	Invitation To Learning Yours Sincerely " "
12	:00 Cliff Edwards :15 D. C. Vignettes :30 Sammy Kaye :45 " " ; News	America United " " Chicago Round Table " "	News; D. C. Interview Ilka Chase Singing Sweethearts Bert Howell Sings	WINX News Congress' Job Music for Moderns " "	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1946 " "	Noontime News Jay Carmody Lyman Bryson Howard Smith
1	:00 Warriors of Peace :15 " " :30 Sunday Vespers :45 " "	Robert Merrill Show " " Harvest of Stars " "	Show Tune Time " " Bill Cunningham Vet Wants to Know	News; Musical Treasures Choral Favorites " "	" " " Chicago vs. Nats " "	Assignment Home " " News Review " "
2	:00 Elmer Davis :15 The Vagabonds :30 Orson Welles :45 America's Future	Carmen Cavallero " " One Man's Family " "	Open House " " Marine Band " "	News; Symphony Mozart's Concerto for Violin and Orch.	" " " " " " " " "	CBS Symphony " " " "
3	:00 News Extra; Tunes :15 Your Washington :30 Right Down :45 Your Alley	National Hour " " Lucky Stars " "	Mysterious Traveler " " True Detective Mysteries	News; Memorable Music " "	" " " News; Super Express Super Express	Columbia Workshop " " Electric Hour " "
4	:00 Old Songs :15 Of the Church :30 Counterspy :45 David Harding	NBC Symphony " " " "	Under Arrest " " Abbott Mysteries	News; Memorable Music " "	Meet the Composer " " Theater of the Air " "	Family Hour " " Johnny's Front Porch News, Shirer
5	:00 Sunday Eve. Party :15 " " " :30 Eugenie Baird Show :45 " "	Catholic Hour " " Ask Me Another " "	These Websters " " Cedric Foster Today's Sports	News; Rhythm Sophisticated Rhythm " "	Confidentially Yours Off the Record News; Lee Castle Lee Castle Orch.	Silver Theater " " Viva America " "
6	:00 Frank Sinatra :15 Late News Extra :30 Quiz Kids :45 " "	Fabulous Dr. Tweedy (Frank Morgan) Rogues Gallery " "	Sumner Welles News and Sports CBC Star Show " "	WINX News Concert by Myra Hess and Otto Hatzke	Gospel Tabernacle " " Sports Scores Bible Question Box	Gene Autry Show " " Blondie " "
7	:00 Festival of :15 American Music :30 (Alfred Drake) :45 (Leigh Harline)	Alec Templeton " " Tommy Dorsey " "	Mediation Board " " ; News Special Investigator George Putnam, News	News; The Philharmonic Hour Wagner's "Die Gotterdammerung"	Ave Maria Hour " " Sergei Fliegers Our National Shrines	Richard Lawless " " Crime Doctor " " ; News
8	:00 Summer Edition :15 Louella Parsons :30 Jimmy Fidler :45 Policewoman	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round American Album of Familiar Music	Exploring the Unknown Double or Nothing " "	News; Music of Americas Congress on the Air " "	Call to Worship " " " " " "	Meet Corliss Archer " " Texaco Star Theater " "
9	:00 Hour of Mystery :15 " " " :30 " " " :45 " " "	Hour of Charm " " Rhapsody in Rhythm	Mystery is My Hobby " " Serenade for Strings	News; Symphony Hour Shostakovich's Symphony No. 1 " "	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " " " "	Take It Or Leave It " " We the People " "
10	:00 Darts for Dough :15 " " :30 Concert Gems :45 " "	News; Show Pieces Show Pieces Eternal Light	News, Elliston Count Basie's Orch. " " News; Sports	News; Music by Paul Barron Bibleway Church	Sunday Vespers " " News; Church of God Church of God	People's Platform " " Here's to Veterans Proudly We Hail
11	:00 News Roundup :15 Hour of Dreams :30 Lee Dayton :45 Ray Michael	News; Sunday Feature Light Music Francis Craig Orch. " " ; News	Henry King's Orch. " " George Olsen's Orch. " " ; News	WINX News Sinfonietta " "	" " " Americans All " " Just Relax	Headlines and Bylines Paris Conference Frankie Carle's Orch. " "

"IS CONGRESS DOING THE JOB?"

Jane Hamilton, associate director of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee, reviews the work of the 79th Congress from the Republican point of view—answering the Democratic views on the subject given by Congresswoman Chase Going Woodhouse on last week's program.

12:15 to 12:30 p.m. today

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a Professional Tip

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